The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5734. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Figueras and Luque Duel in Spain No Fiction.

The French Government and the Outspoken Writers and Orators.

Removal of Le Verrier, the Astronomer, for a Political Offence.

Interesting Revelations in Mail Smuggling in Chicago.

An Attachment Served on a Train of Cars En Route.

EUROPE.

The Political Duel in Spain—Rochefort's Sentence Final—Penalties for Political Offences—The Darien Canal.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The duel between Senor FIGUERAS and Colonel LUQUE will probably be fought, as the former will not withdraw his offensive expressions.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—In the case of HENRI ROCHEFORT, no appeal having been taken, the sentence becomes final. The new Ministers are determined to put it into execution, and the defendant has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities....GUSTAVE FLOURENS is to be prosecuted for words used in a speech at a political meeting....The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree removing M. LE VERRIER, the eminent astronomer, from his office as Director of the Imperial Observatory, for taking certain action in the Senate (of which he is now a member) inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—General HEINE left yesterday for Panama to conduct the explorations for the new Darien Canal Company....Messrs. THOMPSON and VAN CHOATE, the agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague with the concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

Twelve Persons Buried Under Falling Buildings—The Spanish Throne.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city this morning by the falling of two houses with a tremendous crash. Twelve persons were buried in the ruins, but it is not thought all were killed. Two bodies have been recovered from the *débris*....

MADRID, Feb. 5.—It is reported to-day that the Duke of MONTPENSIER's candidature for the throne of Spain, will be altogether abandoned. Prince GEORGE, a Catholic, 37 years of age, son of the King of Saxony, is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose Prince CHARLES of Prussia....The clerical estimates passed the Cortes yesterday afternoon, after a strenuous opposition.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday. The Archbishop of Turin celebrated mass, and five of the fathers delivered addresses. The Committee Postulata meets once a week. The Committee de Fide has completed a great part of its work. ....The *Civilta Cattolica*, published here, has a remarkable article entitled "Des Mauvais Politiques et le Concile." After referring to the menaces against the Ecumenical Council establishing decrees contrary to modern ideas, it says the Bishops despise menaces. If Governments make laws at variance with the decrees of the Council, the subjects will not be held to observe them, and to exact obedience to such laws would be odious tyranny. If Governments separate Church from State, they must expect terrible revolutions to overthrow them. France alone has been true to the Concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind.

The London Times on Congress—The Bessemer Patent and Steel Manufacturers.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial on American legislators and legislation, wherein it comments on the composition and peculiarities of the Houses of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the faults in American legislation to the utter absence of ability in the House of Representatives—a natural sequence to the popular elections. The Senate, however, is better, the *Times* thinks, because its members are otherwise chosen.... The *Saturday Review* of to-day predicts that the Irish land question, and bills for regulating the ballot and the diffusion of education, will engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening protests against the interruption of the Indo-Chinese trade in opium as contemplated....Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal, and the complaints of delay and error have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city particularly crowds of people surround the offices, and there is the utmost confusion....The movement for the abolition of university tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening, and resolutions looking to that end were unanimously adopted. Other meetings are to held elsewhere....Manufacturers here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration in March next of the Bessemer steel patents....There has recently been an improved demand for the American bonds, both Federal and State.

CUBA.

Reported Defeat of the Insurgents—Guns and Prisoners Taken—A Son of Cespedes Captured—Incendiaries at Work.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—General GOYENSCHE returned to Puerto Principe on the 28th ult. A letter announces that he defeated the rebels and captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It is reported that a son of CESPEDES, 11 years of age, is among the captured prisoners ....Seven houses and several sugar fields have been destroyed by incendiaries on the line of the Remedios and Caibarien Railroad....The steamships *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, and *Yazoo*, from Philadelphia, arrived here this evening.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Revolution—Rumored Offer of Aid from Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Official advices have been received from San Domingo that the Haytian Government had offered to assist the revolutionists in the former Republic, but the Administration attach no importance to the information.

Conviction of the Murderer of Dr. Mead in Western New-York.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—THEODORE NICHLAS was on Friday convicted in the Cattaraugus Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Dr. ANDREW MEAD, in Allegany, on the 18th of December last. He was sentenced yesterday morning to be hanged on the 18th of next March. This is the second conviction for murder during this term of the Court. Much excitement has prevailed during the trial of NICHLAS, as the murder of Dr. MEAD was the most brutal ever committed in Western New-York. NICHLAS and BURDICK, the latter of whom was convicted last week of the murder of H. H. BOKER, (colored,) in Olean, last September, have made full confession of their crimes, but each claimed that his act was a justifiable homicide. Both murderers are sentenced to be hanged on the same day.

THE WEST.

The Grain and Pork Crop—The Mail Smugglers—Extensive Discoveries—Packages Addressed to Brigham Young and Others—The Kansas Indians.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The *Tribune*, in an editorial on the losses sustained by grain-raising farmers during the past year, says:

"They have found partial compensation in the high prices realized for hogs, the receipts from this crop having saved many of them from bankruptcy. If hogs had been sold at prices corresponding with those of wheat, there would have been widespread distress in the West, and all classes of business men would have felt the effects. But the farmers have not made the most out of the situation, though shrewd enough in driving ordinary bargains. Encouraged by expectation of a small crop, many of them bought pork at option at high prices to the full extent of their means, and have recently had the satisfaction of settling with sellers at a loss of two or more dollars per barrel, thus losing every cent they made on the sale of their hogs. Speculation in pork has been much more lively this Winter than in any former year since the close of the war, and much trading has been done for parties in the country. While this has benefited commission men, and put money in the pockets of sharp ones here, it has not been so conducive to the interests of the farmers and drovers that they can afford to repeat the experiment."

A system of smuggling through the mails, which has been carried on for some time, was brought to light in the Chicago Post Office two weeks ago, and since that time quite a number of books and articles manufactured in Europe have been seized by the Custom House officers. It is impossible to estimate the value of the articles smuggled, but it must be considerable, as within the last ten days over $1,000 worth of smuggled goods have been seized. They consist of books, laces, furs, &c. They arrived done up in ordinary newspaper wrappers, with the necessary postage stamps. Had they not been so frequently addressed to one address, suspicion would probably not have been excited. Several packages were addressed to H. BROTHERTON, Freeport, Ill. They were seized and found to contain ermine furs, lace collars and other laces. H. BROTHERTON was discovered to be Mrs. BROTHERTON, a milliner. She acknowledged having smuggled $500 worth of goods. A member of the Chicago Board of Education was also detected in smuggling books. Twelve dozen hymn books, addressed to BRIGHAM YOUNG, Salt Lake, have also been seized.

A special dispatch from Salt Lake says the Mormons are collecting petitions, signed by the Mormon women, in opposition to Mr. CULLOM's bill. The Reform Party, composed of the most intelligent Mormons, is increasing. So far there has been no interference from the Church authorities, but all assistance is denied by the Brighamites.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Feb. 6.—The Kansas House of Representatives has passed resolutions asking the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to use their influence to secure the removal of all Indians in this State; indorsing the wise policy of the Government in granting lands for the construction of railroads, and asking liberal grants for railroads, with the promise that settlers on the Osage trust lands and the diminished reserve, after the date of the order for the removal of the Indians, shall have each 160 acres of land at $1 25 per acre.

ATTACHING A TRAIN.

A Legal Process Against a Railroad for Taxes—A Train of Cars Seized—Arrest of the Collector for Obstructing the United States Mails.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—On Friday of last week, the Collector of the town of Paris, Oneida County, attempted to attach and hold the morning passenger and mail train on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, at Clayville, to satisfy an assessment for taxes which the Company refused to pay. The attempt failed, as did a similar one on Friday evening. The Collector caused the arrest of B. VAN LOON, an engineer, JOSEPH KNOBLOCK, a brakeman, and Mr. TUTTLE, conductor, for resisting officers. On Saturday the Collector was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal J. DONALDSON, charged with obstructing the passage of the mails. On Saturday evening a more decided demonstration was made at Clayville to attach the passenger train South, which also failed. To-morrow morning another attempt will be made. It is also understood that the Deputy United States Marshal will make further arrests to-morrow.

THE SOUTH.

The Impeachment of Governor Reed, of Florida, Defeated—Fire Near Memphis—Five Persons Drowned by the Sinking of a Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative HAMILTON, of Florida, has received the following dispatch from Governor REED:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 5, 1870.—Impeachment defeated, and my administration sustained by a vote of two-thirds. STEARNS, DICKEY, WENTWORTH, POTTER, BILLINGS and MOBLEY, and the entire Federal official force fought to the last upon the side of the Democrats.

HARRISON REED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The residence of THOMAS O'NEILL, near this city, together with a barn containing thirteen bales of cotton, was burned Friday night. The loss was $16,000.... The Little Rock *Gazette* says five persons, Mr. ELLIS, a merchant of that city, two boys named THOMAS, and two white deck hands, were lost by the sinking of the steamboat *America*, a few days ago. Owing to the fact that the boat sunk in three minutes, and the passengers were asleep, it is feared more have been lost. The saved passengers lost everything, and suffered much from exposure and cold.

Georgia Politics—Legality of the Legislature—Affairs in Louisiana.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—Senators HULL, BRYANT, CALDWELL, HOLDEN, and other Republicans opposed to Governor BULLOCK and his policy, are on their way to Washington to represent the condition of affairs in Georgia to Congress. Mr. BRYANT says the object of the delegation is to show that Governor BULLOCK has violated the Reconstruction laws; that the Legislature, as now organized, is illegal, and that several persons were allowed seats in the Legislature who are not entitled to them, and that if Congress sustains Governor BULLOCK the Republican Party in Georgia will be destroyed. The delegation represents the Conservative wing of the Republican Party in this State, and repudiate all political affiliation with the Democratic Party.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The Legislature yesterday passed a bill making the Metropolitan Police warrants receivable for taxes. The House has passed a bill authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 in bonds to pay for work heretofore done on the levees under contract by the Board of Public Works....Another sugar fraud case, involving 855 boxes, was decided by the United States District Court yesterday in favor of the Government. The sugar was imported under false invoices as to weight.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $50,000 or $60,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Fire broke out last night in the building on the northeast corner of Sixth and Baymiller streets, and caused loss to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000. The building was owned by OLIVER PERIN, and was occupied by H. H. HAMILTON & Co., distillers and rectifiers. The building was insured for $10,000, and the distillery for $15,000, of which $3,500 was in the Delaware Mutual Company, $2,500 in the Western, of Cincinnati, and the balance in Cleveland and Eastern companies. The building adjacent on the east, occupied by H. H. WEST & Co. and A. KRIBS & Co., was damaged by a falling wall and water. The building on the west was slightly injured. The fire broke out about twenty minutes after the workmen had left the distillery. There is no clue to its origin.

WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Meeting of the Virginia Legislature—The Charges of Corruption Against Kansas Members of Congress—An Unorganized Territory—The Georgia Case in Washington—Mr. Hoar and Mr. Sawyer of South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The reassembling of the Virginia Legislature, on the 8th inst., is awaited with much interest. Advices received from Richmond to-night are to the effect that quite a number of members have already arrived. It is learned that Governor WALKER will not send his Message to the Legislature until Wednesday, the 9th. As to its character this much may be said of it in advance, with the assurance that it will be fully verified: He will recommend that all present State debts be called in and funded into new bonds, so as to place the whole debt on the same footing. He will take a cheerful view of the financial condition of the State, and give assurances of her ability to meet her entire indebtedness. He will also suggest new sources of revenue and recommend economy and retrenchment, especially in the execution of the criminal laws of the State, which have been extravagantly expensive. He will to this end suggest a simplification of the criminal system, and will urge the Legislature to pass laws aiming to encourage immigration, and will appeal to the people to assist in attracting immigrants to the State. For the first time in the history of Virginia there will be a Gubernatorial inauguration. This will consist of an inauguration address and a reception at the Executive Mansion. This will afford the Governor an opportunity to communicate with the Legislature far more freely than in a formal message. There are over 125 Judges to be elected by the Legislature, and the candidates for Judgeships, to say nothing of other offices, are multitudinous.

THE KANSAS DELEGATION.

Dispatches have been received here from Leavenworth, Kansas, announcing that the Legislative Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating charges of corruption against the members of the Kansas delegation in Congress have been discharged, having reported that there were no facts to proceed upon.

UNGOVERNED TERRITORY.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, had an interview with the President yesterday in relation to his bill creating and extending territorial government over the vast tract of country between Texas and Kansas. The President heartily approves the measure. The tract in question is larger than the State of New-York, contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and is the only portion of our national domain, except Alaska, that is not under State or territorial government.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The case of Georgia will probably come before Congress again during the present week, in regular order. Governor BULLOCK arrived here to-day, with certificates of the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the Legislature, which action was made a prerequisite to the recognition of Georgia by Congress. Quite a large delegation of other prominent Georgians are also here to look after the matter of the readmission of the State. Among them are FOSTER BLODGETT, N. H. AUGIER, State Treasurer, JOSHUA HILL and H. V. M. MILLER, who claim seats as Senators; Judge GIBSON, Judge PARROTT, Judge HARROLD, and Messrs. CLIFT and PRINCE, members elect of the House of Representatives; and Hon. EPHRAIM TWEEDY, Speaker *pro tem.* of the General Assembly. The Bryant party are also here, having come up for the ridiculous and insane purpose of upsetting the work just completed by the Legislature, in accordance with the laws of Congress. General TERRY is also expected in a day or two, and his judgment upon the situation of affairs will undoubtedly be potential. It is his action that BRYANT and his confederates are seeking to overturn. Their success would be simply chaos come again, in the political affairs of the State. Even the Democratic Party in the State are at last forced to disavow all connection with the efforts to secure further legislation. They are glad to accept the situation as it is, fearing that they will fare worse if they do not. The feeling here regarding the organization of the Legislature has undergone a material change upon the receipt of fuller information as to the facts in the case. The Governor's message, which treats the subject ably and fully, has materially aided in this better understanding of affairs. The Legislature will meet again on the 14th inst., and will undoubtedly go into an election of United States Senators on the 15th. This will bring the matter of representation before the Senate in a manner which will open the whole question of the validity of the acts of the late Legislature, which, it is claimed, was an illegal body. Messrs. HILL and MILLER claim seats by virtue of an election by that Legislature, twenty-seven of whose members, a number greater than the majority received by either, were disqualified under the Constitution. Mr. HILL's credentials now lie on the table of the Senate. Mr. MILLER cannot qualify without a removal of disabilities. It is very doubtful if they are allowed to take their seats. General TERRY is understood to favor a new election of Senators, and if the Republicans of Georgia will send good and true men here, who can command the respect and confidence of the Senate, they will probably be admitted. There seems to be no other way whereby the State of Georgia can be thoroughly reconstructed than to consider her present organization as entirely provisional until recognized by Congress. This involves her admission to representation upon the same basis as that upon which representation is accorded to Virginia and Mississippi.

MR. HOAR'S FEELING OVER HIS REJECTION.

A little incident occurred here a few nights ago, which goes to show that the Attorney-General does not bear his rejection for the Supreme Bench by the Senate with very good grace. At the last Friday evening reception of one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr. HOAR met Senator SAWYER, of South Carolina, when he made the remark very abruptly: "Well, Senator, Massachusetts and South Carolina are resuming their old relations towards each other." Mr. SAWYER saw at once that Mr. HOAR had reference to his vote against the confirmation, and to the treatment of Mr. HOAR's father years ago by a South Carolina mob. Considering that they both belonged to the State, were fellow-students, and that friendly relations had always existed between them, Mr. SAWYER was very much surprised at this positive piece of rudeness on the part of Mr. HOAR, although he very wisely and prudently ventured on no reply. He, however, called on the Attorney-General next morning, and politely informed him that he thought his remarks on the evening before were very unnecessary and very severe. Mr. HOAR replied, in his characteristic style, that he did not think they were any more severe than his (Mr. SAWYER's) action towards him in the Senate.

APPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Hon. NORMAN B. JUDD is writing a letter to the Committee on Commerce, which, it is thought, will remove all the objections brought against his bill providing that imported goods may be appraised at interior Custom Houses instead of ports of entry.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Banking and Currency Committee expect to examine Mr. CATHERWOOD to-morrow, and perhaps one or two more telegraph operators, which they hope will conclude their investigation. Mr. CATHERWOOD is a son-in-law of Mr. CORBIN. Mr. BROWN, an assistant detective of the Sub-Treasury at New-York, was examined yesterday. The arrangement concocted by FISK to have one of the sensational interviewers examined in the hope of implicating the President by a mass of hearsay stuff, unworthy the name of evidence, fell through. The poor fellow got badly frightened at the discovery that his intention was known to the Committee, and his story failed of its purpose.

ALASKA.

The Internal Revenue Department will issue an order in a short time prohibiting the importation of distilled spirits into Alaska, and consequently its manufacture there until the necessary revenue and other departmental machinery can be perfected in that district. This will be the first of a series of orders for the protection of the interests of that section. No action has yet been taken in Congress in reference to the protection of the fur trade, but some action may soon be looked for at the hands of the Senate Committee on Commerce on the subject.

ILLEGAL DUES FROM WHALING VESSELS.

A bill is now pending in the House for restoration of a sum of money to owners of a whaling vessel, on account of hospital fees illegally collected by one of our Consuls. The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the bill was referred, reports that the collection was unauthorized by law, and so the measure will pass. This action will be of great interest to the whaling trade of the whole country, and the present bill will be the forerunner of many similar measures.

REPRESENTATIVE HOAG'S REMAINS.

The remains of Hon. TRUMAN H. HOAG, member of the House from the Toledo (Ohio) District, who died at the Metropolitan Hotel last night, will be forwarded to his home on Tuesday morning. A meeting of the Ohio delegation was held to-day to make arrangements for the funeral, but Mrs. HOAG desired that there should be no ceremonies here, and that the remains be permitted to go home as quietly as possible. A committee of five members were appointed to accompany them to Ohio, and the entire delegation will meet at the hotel on Tuesday morning to escort the body to the depot.

THE CASE OF COLLECTOR AVERILL.

Hon. HAMILTON WARD, whose action with reference to the removal of Collector AVERILL, of his district, was alluded to in these dispatches of Saturday, thinks injustice was done him in that statement. His action throughout, he alleges, was based upon his belief that the good of the service required a change, and that the statement that he sought the change for political purposes does him injustice, because it is untrue.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCIES.

The President will, soon as he shall receive official notice of the rejection of Judge HOAR, nominate to the Senate two gentlemen to supply the vacancies of the Supreme Court Bench, one of whom is Judge STRONG, of Pennsylvania. The President has not fully determined upon the other. The President informed a friend yesterday that Judge HOAR would remain in the Cabinet.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Additional Articles to the Treaty Between the Two Countries—Results of Mr. Burlingame's Mission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following is the President's proclamation officially publishing the addition to the treaty with China:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed at Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, the 28th day of July, 1868, which additional articles are, word for word, as follows:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858.

Whereas, Since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, ANSON BURLINGAME, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and CHIH-KANG and SUN CHIA-KU, of the second Chinese rank, associated high Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. His Majesty, the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or water. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ART. 4. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China nor upon subjects of China in the United States.

ART. 7. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ART. 8. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs of domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China, in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
ANSON BURLINGAME,
CHIH-KANG,
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Count Bismarck's Reply to Minister Burlingame.

In answer to a lengthened communication from Minister BURLINGAME, requesting Count BISMARCK to place his views in relation to China "on record," the Chancellor of the North German Confederation wrote the subjoined letter:

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., referring to our conversations of the same and the preceding day. While bearing witness to the accuracy of your recital of what you said, I willingly comply with your request by reiterating in substance and placing upon record what I answered you.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I should have received the first direct diplomatic communication from the Chinese Government to this country, and I trust that the intercourse thus established in accordance with the law of nations, will prove equally beneficial for both parties. The reception you have met with here, and of which you and the other members of the Embassy have been pleased to convey to me so warm an acknowledgment, testifies the sympathy of the German people with China, and its desire to cultivate with her the most friendly relations. I am happy to add that the North German Confederation, and His Majesty the King, my most gracious Sovereign, being the head of the same, will not cease to observe a policy concurring with that popular disposition. They are convinced that, in the intercourse of our respective countries the interest of Germany will best be served by what is conducive and necessary to the well-being of China—that is to say, the activity of a Central Government enjoying respect, authority and power commensurate to the magnitude of the empire, both in territorial extent and number of population.

By maintaining order and security of life and property throughout the realm, such a Government will afford the best guarantee for fair and equitable dealings on the part of the servants and subjects of the Emperor, the most efficacious and universal protection to our countrymen resorting or trading to China, the safest way to secure the execution of treaties and to obtain redress of grievances.

When unharassed by internal dissensions and foreign conflicts, the Government would naturally concentrate its energies upon the further development of the boundless resources of the country; industry at home and commerce abroad would grow together, and increasing prosperity would, it may be trusted, strengthen the hands and fortify the determination of the Government to follow up the policy of active intercourse, of amity and mutual confidence with foreign nations, as initiated by your Mission.

Resting upon these suppositions, the North German Confederation will ever be ready to suit its attitude to the exigencies of that authority, the impairing of which in extent or intensity would open a prospect difficult to imagine, but certainly the reverse of what the interest of the Western Powers, in the growth of commerce and spread of civilization, demands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest estimation.

BISMARK.

To his Excellency, ANSON BURLINGAME, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Mr. BURLINGAME will proceed in a few days to St. Petersburg, where similar declarations are likely to be exchanged between him and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE EAST.

Death of a Doctor of Divinity—Prince Arthur in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Rev. Dr. ELTON died in this city yesterday after a short illness. He graduated at Brown University in 1813, subsequently founded two scholarships in that institution, and for several years was pastor of a Baptist Church in Windsor, Conn.

Prince ARTHUR and Minister THORNTON attended Trinity Church this forenoon. The Church was well filled, but there was no gathering about the doors or other manifestations of unusual interest. It is understood the chief purpose of the Prince in visiting Boston is to attend the funeral of GEORGE PEABODY, and pending the obsequies he feels called upon to decline accepting more than the simple courtesies extended by private individuals.

Fire in Poughkeepsie—A German Suffocated to Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—WEBBER's cabinet shop, on Main-street, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. A German named MYER, 85 years of age, who was asleep in a stable in the rear of the shop, was suffocated to death by smoke. Three horses were also burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $2,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A descent was made by the Police officers yesterday afternoon on the gambling houses here. Some fifteen places were visited. Owing to the bungling manner in which the affair was conducted only one arrest was made, but considerable property in the shape of roulette tables, &c., was captured. This was deposited at the Central Police Station, and during last night the owners visited the place, and carried off a portion of their property.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—During the affray in Main-street, last night, between several young men, one of them, named CLINTON CRESWELL, was stabbed in the lungs, and is supposed to be fatally injured. All of the parties were arrested.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—Snow has been falling here all day, but the weather is too warm for it to remain.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP RHEIN.

The steamship *Rhein*, which left Bremen Jan. 23, and Southampton Jan. 25, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by two days than that received Saturday by the *Nemesis*.

The death is announced of M. MULELER, Bishop of Munster, at the age of 71.

The journals announce the death of M. GIRARD, aged 89, a distinguished French engraver. Among his best works are his "Louis XVIII.," "Talma," the "Lost Children," and his reproduction of DELAROCHE's pictures of "Richelieu" and "Mazarin."

Another consignment (60,000) of the rifles bought by the Porte from the United States Government for conversion into Sniders, had arrived at Constantinople on board the American ship *Nelly Hastings*. A further shipment was expected by the *Skylark*, which will complete the full delivery of 200,000.

According to the London *Daily News*, it seems that LEDRU ROLLIN repents his acceptance of the office of advocate for the Noir family, because he considers that by pleading before the High Court of Justice he will in some sort recognize Imperial institutions. He asks release from his promise; but, should this be refused, he will fulfil his pledge, although unwillingly.

ALEXANDER HERZEN, the well-known Russian exile, socialist and journalist, died in Paris on Jan. 23, and was buried at Père la Chaise, whence it is said that his remains will be transferred to Nice. His death was sudden; he had been ill but for a few days of inflammation of the lungs. He was only 53 years of age. He was the author of several political works, but is best known as editor of the *Kolokol*.

M. DE PONGERVILLE, one of the oldest members of Académie Francaise, died suddenly Jan. 22, at the age of 87. He was librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale, when, so long ago as 1830, he was elected to the seat in the Academy left vacant by LALLY TOLENDAL. His literary works, not now held in any great esteem, consisted principally of translations, and among them was a translation of *Paradise Lost*.

A communication from Vienna relates that during a visit recently paid by several ladies to the wife of the Aulic Councillor TREZLER, a petroleum lamp on the table was upset, and in a moment ten persons were enveloped in flames. Assistance came and the fire was extinguished, and three ladies were seriously burned and one died during the night.

The *Governmental Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes a new commercial treaty between China and Russia. It has been concluded for five years, and should no objections be raised to it in the last six months of that period it will continue in force for five years more. The new treaty is intended to regulate trade on the borders of the two Empires, and its chief stipulation enacts that in future no duties shall be levied for a distance of seven miles on each side of the Russo-Chinese frontiers. On passing this distance merchants will, of course, have to pay the legal duties. All the ports of each of the contracting parties are also open to the vessels of the other.

The *Havre* of Jan. 22 made an extraordinary contribution to the judicial antecedents of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, which has not yet been contradicted. This journal gives the following story as having been told by the Emperor himself: "I was once strolling in the streets of New-York with Cousin PIERRE, when my cigar went out. I asked a Yankee for a light, and he very civilly handed me a splendid Havana which he was smoking. On giving it back I was awkward enough to burn his cheek, and thereupon he abused me vociferously. Knowing myself to be in the wrong, I endeavored to mollify him by apologies. But unluckily PIERRE, who was on the other side of the street, and heard the Yankee using high words to me, stepped across, drew his pistol, and shot the man dead on the spot. For this 'affair' we were both of us put in prison for two months."

"Amicus Curiæ" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in relation to the BYRON story, and requests in the following words, the production of testimony of importance. "There may be," he says, "strong if not insuperable objections to the production of much valuable documentary evidence relating to the separation of Lord and Lady BYRON. It is understood that Lord BROUGHTON left a complete statement of the causes and circumstances, which has hitherto been kept dark, under a doubt whether the publication is authorised by his will. This statement would comprise the memorandum signed by him and Mr. WILMOT HORTON, by which Lady BYRON's plenipotentiaries disclaimed one by one all the charges (including the specific one) which Lord BYRON deemed injurious to his character. There seems no reason why this memorandum, at least, should not be published at once. Surely the LEIGH family have a moral if not a legal right to demand its production. Then there is the "Paper containing a brief memorandum of the whole, with the dates affixed," which Mrs. BEECHER STOWE took away with her and returned after a careful study. The writer in the *Quarterly* says he has read it; and he asserts positively that "it contains not a syllable from which any sane person, without a 'prejudicate opinion,' could collect that Lady BYRON ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime, at any time." Why should it not be produced?

INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

Deputy Thiers on the Commercial Treaties of the Empire.

On Saturday, Jan. 22, the attention of the Legislative Body was engrossed during the larger portion of the session by M. THEIR's remarks on the commercial treaties. The honorable Deputy spoke as follows: "Gentlemen: I need not call your notice to the gravity of the subject under discussion, as it is sufficiently manifested by the cry of distress heard from most of our manufacturing provinces, and by the less vehement but equally well-founded complaints of agriculture. We have before us a noble task—to give to the country liberty without disturbance, violence or revolution; but that of reëstablishing prosperity where it does not exist is no less worthy of praise, and the responsibility of that well-being now rests upon you alone. I shall specify at once the object which we should have in view. In these debates, some call themselves protectionists, others free traders, and there are even compensationists. I shall not take much account of words, but consider things only. In the first place, do we seek to reëstablish around France a sort of Chinese wall? No—our object is to sustain the national labor in the country, to give birth to it where it does not exist, but above all to preserve it where it does. Do we ask for that purpose prohibitive duties? No. Or others sufficiently protective? Not even that. There are free countries which have protective duties of sixty, seventy, ninety and one hundred per cent. In many others they are not below twenty. We do not ask even that; but I shall endeavor to show that our manufactures have not the rights that were intended to be secured to it—namely, the duty of ten per cent. for its spun goods and fifteen for its woven. In no country where the national labor is sought to be supported are the duties so low; in fact, they are not sufficient. Gentlemen, the example of England has been frequently cited. But let us see what is said in a very remarkable book published by Sir CHARLES DILKE, a member of the English Parliament, who has traveled over all the English possessions. We read in that work that it is not America only that covers herself with tariffs to develop the native labor; the English colonies, Canada and Australia, have recourse to the most energetic duties against the mother country in order to found industry at home. India, herself, with her colony of 500,000 English established in her territory, institutes tariffs in order that her cotton shall be manufactured within the country. Observe now that Sir CHARLES DILKE is a free trader in England; but he understands that what may suit one country may not be proper for another, and that such a system is not the law of the world. But I shall quit the ground of abstract theory and proceed to inquire whether the system too incautiously imposed on our country exposes the national labor to destruction amongst us. I shall examine in succession our textile manufactures; then the iron trade, agriculture, and the merchant shipping. The first named are four in number—silk, cotton, flax and wool. Our silks are in no danger, as their superiority is universally acknowledged. But it is not so with our cottons. What is the state of our industry in this article? We manufacture about 700,000 bales, which represent in weight 90,000,000 of kilos., and in value 300,000,000f. When this cotton has been spun, woven, converted into tissues of all sorts, it represents a value of 1,100,000 or 1,200,000. No manufacture is superior or even equal to this. Well, what is its danger? It is exposed to a twofold rivalry—of England and of Switzerland. M. THIERS then argued that the English and Swiss, from the fact of their having the local advantages of motive power in minerals and water, could produce articles twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper than French manufacturers, and that the Customs duties of fifteen per cent. for textile fabrics and ten per cent. for woven goods were in reality but half those amounts—namely, five and seven per cent. The system of temporary admissions removed even this protection. He then declared that before the Committee of Inquiry he would prove how much French industry was sacrificed, citing several authorities in support of his argument, and continuing as follows: The treaties of commerce have proved of no advantage to the French silk trade, and have been injurious to French cotton manufactures. England and Switzerland producing cotton goods more cheaply than we. The treaty with England has prejudicially affected our linen trade, a quarter of the firms engaged in that industry being ruined, and it has placed the woolen trade in an unfavorable position. M. THIERS praised the decrees issued on the 10th inst., which, he said, had preserved the interest of every branch of commerce previously sacrificed to a few privileged persons, and he showed that French agriculture even had suffered by the introduction of wool from Australia and the Plate. He declares that the secret of English superiority was that France, by abandoning the surcharge upon foreign bottoms, had contributed to the erection of England into a great commercial centre, and he contended that the apparent increase of French commerce with England signified solely that the French navy was ruined. M. THIERS admitted afterwards a real increase of French trade, but said that was due to fifty years of general peace, which had been disturbed only by accidental wars, and he expressed his opinion that France was destined to produce, not cheap articles, but articles of a superior quality. He concluded as follows: "England is suffering a little and France very much. And why? Because England, finding the markets of the United States closed to her, and those of her colonies protected against her, has inundated France with her productions. French industry has one superiority, its workmanship. We are perfection, but we are not cheapness. Why then attempt to rival England in low prices? To do so is to disregard the genius of France and the reality of the situation. The career of England is to aim at cheapness, that of France to strive for quality. France has attained her industrial position in the world, not by competing with England in low prices, but by selling printed stuffs and silks which are unrivaled; by her merinoes and her fine wines. One fact will be proved by the inquiry, which is, that, by endeavoring to manufacture cheaply, we have lowered the standard of our productions. Not that our workmen have become less skillful, but that they have been turned aside from their proper occupation. The situation of France is, however, still to be envied, even by that great and admirable nation called England. Heaven preserve me from saying a word of offence against a country which has been an inviolable refuge for the proscribed in all revolutions. For that nation which has given to us the most glorious model of human liberty, and in which the Administration, withholding itself at an equal distance from the passions from above and from below, is, in my eyes, the ideal of Governments. But there is in her grandeur something that is not so solid as the situation of France, who has her consumers at home, and whose market does not depend on peace in Europe. England has, on the contrary, a somewhat artificial existence, and the day may arrive when she will find no purchasers for her production, which exceeds tenfold her own requirements. That little island, said FOX, embraces the whole world. Yes! but in doing so it is vulnerable everywhere. Such was the situation of Holland in the seventeenth century, and yet that country, which imposed its will on France, fell from its high position in fifty years. All that was required was COLBERT in France, and the Navigation act in England. Heaven preserve me from predicting such a destiny for England! I desire sincerely that she may continue in her noble career. But I do not envy her lot for France, who has a brilliant future before her. But that depends on your wisdom. For you it is to choose between puerile doctrines and illusions and the fine old national good sense. France will then resume her glorious rank among the nations." The discussion was then adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Particulars of the Holocaust in a Liverpool Church—Sixteen Victims of a Panic.

The *Daily News* of the following Tuesday gives particulars of the panic by which sixteen persons perished in Liverpool on Jan. 23: "Another holocaust of victims to unreasoning and unfounded panic was offered up," it says, "at Liverpool on Sunday night. The story of the catastrophe by which sixteen persons lost their lives at the doors of a place of worship is but a repetition, in nearly all its details, of the story of the madness of fear. A vast congregation had been gathered together by the preaching of the Passionist Fathers in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph, in Grosvenor-street, Rosehill, which is at the centre of one of the poorest and most populous parts of the great seaport. The service was the concluding one of a very successful series, and such multitudes had crowded to it, that after the chapel was filled the schoolroom under it was occupied and crammed, and a supplementary service was improvised. While the two services were quietly proceeding, a drunken man forced his way into the schoolroom and called out to the preacher, 'I have heard you long enough.' Some little disturbance was created, and some wretched idiot shouted 'Fire.' Meanwhile several persons amidst the larger congregation overhead had just lighted some wax candles they had taken with them for the preacher's blessing, and an unusual glare had thus been thrown upon the chapel windows, which probably confirmed in the minds of the people outside the suspicion which the cry of fire had raised. The cries were repeated, a panic seized the schoolroom congregation, and they made a rush for the street. The people who crowded the staircase and the northern gallery of the chapel heard the alarm, and believing the schoolroom to be on fire they rushed towards the street. But the only passages of egress for the two excited crowds led across the same landing, and on this point they met and blocked each other. The staircase leading to the chapel became choked with a dense mass of struggling people, of whom sixteen were killed, and a large number wounded. The panic seems to have communicated itself to the whole crowd outside the chapel, but to have been allayed within by the heroic exertions of the priests, who continued the chapel service to the end, and thus retained the greater part of the people in their seats till the crush was over. Great as the catastrophe is, it would have been indefinitely greater had not this wise course been followed. The great congregation was kept together by the presence of mind of the officiating clergy, and 2,000 people were thus enabled, after the panic was over, to go quietly and safely to their homes.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Trial and Sentence of the Agitator—Probable Consequences of the Proceedings.

Paris (Jan. 23) Correspondence Times.

You are already acquainted with the result of the ROCHEFORT trial. That worthy, while announcing in his revolutionary journal, of which the language has become somewhat tamer, that he should not appear in Court, but let judgment go by default, indulged in gloomy anticipations of the fate reserved for him. From his tone one might have supposed he expected five years of a damp dungeon, with bread and water, a straw bed, the iron entering into his soul, and all the other aggravations painters and poets are apt to bring together. Nothing of the kind is the case. Condemned by default, he might well have been sentenced to the maximum penalty, but there was evidently a wish not to be hard upon him, or to exclude him from that Chamber in which (M. OLLIVIER lately informed him with a courtesy galling to the sensitive demagogue) the Government were content to see him and listen to his oratory. M. ROCHEFORT greatly exaggerates his importance. His sentence does not involve the forfeiture of his political and civil rights. It is no more severe than that passed at the same time on Messrs. GROUSSET and DEREURE, insignificant martyrs, condemned like himself for seditious libels. It did not cause the population of the Faubourgs to erect barricades and hoist the crimson flag. A lighter sentence would have hardly justified the readiness of the Chamber to sanction by an immense majority the prosecution of one of its members. When the law sending Press offences before a jury shall be passed, as it probably will be very soon, M. ROCHEFORT, with GROUSSET and a lot of other small fry of the incendiary Press, who have just been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, will be amnestied. Probably the hero of Belleville will not even commence the six months' captivity to which he is sentenced. As for the 3,000f. fine, should he decline "upon principle," as is common in such cases, to pay it, some of his admirers will doubtless subscribe the amount. Or, perhaps, he may get off that too. People begin to feel rather ashamed of having made such a fuss about such a very mediocre person.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALFRED THE GREAT. By Thomas Hughes, M. P. Macmillan & Co., London and New-York: 1869.

To the writer's strong sympathy, amounting to enthusiasm, for the character of Alfred, as well as to a desire to get from the story of his life, its full modern interpretation, we owe this elaborate portrait of one who, perhaps, approached as far as human frailty allows, to the perfect model of a true patriot, a just legislator and a good monarch. But while our attention is fastened from first to last upon the typical Saxon King, Mr. Hughes gives us, with a charm of color and a picturesqueness which takes a strong hold upon the imagination, a history of the most eventful period in English history; illustrating the social, political and judicial institutions of our forefathers, together with a clear statement of facts produced as premises for philosophical conclusions rather than for their intrinsic value. He has read the past with the view to draw from it an antidote for present evil; and in the old Saxon records and in the subsequent life of the world, in which what has been is perpetually recurring, he finds lessons by which alone the science of government can be attained. As a French writer observes, he deals with the high mathematics of history. Relying for information upon the best authorities, Mr. Hughes avoids the discussion of philological questions, and follows the life of Alfred to "ascertain upon what ground that life and the work of the ninth century stood, and whether the same ground abides in the nineteenth for all nations, alike for those who have visible Kings and those who are without them."

A short essay on Kings and Kingship precedes an instructive account of the condition of the West Saxons in the ninth century, the origin and development of their laws and Government, and the form and spirit in which they were administered. This leads us to the birth of Alfred in 849; his childhood and early training; his pilgrimage to Rome, where he was adopted as godson by Pope Leo; his second journey to the Eternal City, and his travels through France, throughout all which time he was gathering knowledge most helpful to him in after time. In his twentieth year Alfred was married, and before the birth of his first child nine pitched battles were fought in his own Kingdom, and under his leadership.

From the obscurity which surrounds the history of those intrepid sons of Odin who, in the ninth century, descended upon the English coast and carried fire and sword through the heart of Mercia and Wessex, Mr. Hughes has rescued some important facts with which he prefaces his narrative of the first wave of Danish invasion, which brings the history down to 874. Two years later the second wave gathered and broke upon the King and people of the West Saxons, and it was about this time that Alfred, harassed by his pagan foes, took refuge in Selwood forest, and received that famous and well-deserved scolding from the neatherd's wife for letting her loaves burn up. In this invasion, which brought havoc and devastation in its train, the ordinary reader sees only the triumph of brute force, but to him who reads history by the light of philosophy "the messengers of death are the messengers of resurrection." The country had grown rich, and its higher life was undermined, the religious orders became corrupt, and Alfred, in his preface to Gregory's pastoral, complains that the wise and good had departed:

> "Their religion," says Mr. Hughes, "had become chiefly a matter of custom and routine, and as a sure consequence, a sensual and groveling life was spreading through all classes. Soon material decay would follow, if it had not already begun; for healthy manly effort, honest and patient digging and delving, planting and building, is not to be had out of man or nation whose conscience has been put to sleep. When the corn and wine and oil, the silver and the gold have become the main object of worship—that which men or nations do above all things desire—sham work of all kinds and short cuts, by what we call financiering and the like, will be the means by which they will attempt to gain them. When that state comes, men who love their country will welcome Danish invasions, civil wars, potato diseases, cotton famines, Fenian agitations, whatever calamity may be needed to awaken the higher life again, and bid the nation arise and live."

After the treaty of Wedmore, Alfred for a time was freed from his barbaric enemies, and found ample occupation in putting his Kingdom in order; in rebuilding fortresses and restoring towns; in reorganizing his army and navy, constructing vessels and making his country safe against foreign attacks. In the Code of Laws framed by him, and the reforms he wrought in the Courts during his eight years of peace, in his efforts to educate his people and adjust the affairs of the Church and State, lies the true glory of

> "This straightforward practical English King, the hardest worker, probably, who ever lived in these islands, who was the first statesman, scholar, scientific man of his day—who fought more pitched battles than he lived years, and triumphed over the most formidable leaders Europe could produce in those wild times—who reorganized and put new life into every institution of his country, and yet attended to every detail of business like a common merchant."

With the third wave of invasion, which lasted three years, the wars of Alfred were ended, and the remainder of the volume is devoted to his home life, his writings and his translations; ending with a special review of English history from a religious point of view. There are few who will read this book without pleasure, or speak of it without admiration.

THE GREAT EMPRESS: A Portrait. By M. Schele De Vere. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870.

To the scholarship and historic genius needful to the accomplishment of the task undertaken by Professor De Vere, he adds a laborious and systematic investigation of the striking events that occurred within the period he has chosen to illustrate and the circumstances which produced them. To those who like to loiter in the picture gallery of history, his sketches will prove interesting, for he possesses in no small degree the power of adopting the feelings of bygone ages, and his descriptions, far from taking their character from the period of their composition, seem like the veritable accounts of one who has actually "heard the Imperial City's din." The story of Germanicus and his noble wife is in pleasant contrast with the record of monstrous crimes which disgraced the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero; but with the parents of the great Empress the last vestiges of Roman virtue pass away, and she in early childhood grows up in an atmosphere of pollution, surrounded by those who seem to revel in evil for its own sake alone. Gifted with extraordinary beauty, talent and strength of will, surrounded by perils and assailed by temptation, the life of Agrippina cannot be judged by modern standards; and although the picture of vice and disorder which Rome presents throughout the four reigns in which she plays a conspicuous part, leaves a painful impression upon the mind, we are unable to withdraw our interest from this strange, sinful woman, as step by step she pursues her ambitious career, sacrificing honor, virtue and countless human lives, without remorse, until she finds herself seated on the throne beside the dotard Claudius, in the place made vacant by the removal of her weaker but equally criminal rival, Messalina. Her triumphs, however, do not end here; more blood must be spilled, and the old Emperor must be murdered, that Nero may ascend the throne of the Cæsars, when to the long list of crimes which blacken the record of humanity he adds that of parricide. The subsequent career of Nero closes the volume. We feel bound to add that although in this great dramatic pageant the figures and scenery are ably managed, the moral conveyed is feeble, and the book goes far to confirm Voltaire's assertion that history is but a probable romance, only good when it can be made useful.

THE LIFE OF RUFUS CHOATE. By Samuel Gilman Brown, President of Hamilton College. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1870.

We suppose the "Second Edition" proclaimed above the imprint on the title page of this volume has reference to the edition of Mr. Choate's *Life and Works*, published in 1862. The *Life* is now republished—with some additions and improvements—the *Works* being omitted. We are glad, notwithstanding, to welcome the book for *Choate's Life* has been for some years practically out of print, and it is certainly a very good book for lawyers, and indeed an instructive and readable book for everybody. Whether Choate was among the greatest lawyers America has produced may be open to question. That he was one of the first of special pleaders is beyond a doubt. He said some of the wisest and wittiest things ever heard in a Court room, and his power over a jury almost amounted to a psychological phenomenon. His rescue of the homicide, Albert J. Tirrell, who was accused of slaying his paramour in the night, setting fire to the house, and fleeing away in the darkness, was a surprising illustration of this power. It is one of the *causes célèbres* of our legal annals. Choate was a man of wide sympathies, lively imagination, and tender heart; and if these qualities were rather impediments to his accumulation of fortune, they were of vast service as elements of forensic strength. In these respects he was honorably distinguished from some—happily not all—eminent lawyers in our own immediate community. President Brown has given us a careful and interesting account of one of Massachusetts' greatest and worthiest sons, and an account that will be gratefully received. The present volume contains some letters and reminiscences not included in the former biography, and there are also some selections from Choate's writings which will serve to give readers who are unacquainted with them a clearer idea of the man than they might otherwise have.

GETHSEMANE; OR, MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS ON THE LAST HOURS OF THE SUFFERINGS AND DEATH OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. Translated from the German of Charlotte Elizabeth Nebelin. Edited by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This book has a curious history. It was written in Germany, by a daughter of a German pastor, about the middle of the last century. It seemed to have finished its work, and had been out of print and almost unknown for many years, when one of the students of the missionary institution at Basle found a copy at Helmendorf, in the Caucasus. The student brought it to Basle, where it was revised and republished in German, and a copy of this new German edition was carried by a missionary into India. There, in the northwestern extremity of India, a Scotch lady made the translation which is presented to the American public in this volume.

Brief meditations and prayers suited to the subject, with occasional fragments of poetry, compose the book. It is admirably fitted for devotional use by its simplicity, conciseness, deep piety, and freedom from cant or formalism. As the true utterance of a pious soul, it will be appreciated by all who seek to cultivate the inner life.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1869. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, City Printers. 1869.

This publication is a municipal document of the City of Boston, and is important because of its subject, and interesting because well put together. Its literary merit and advantages of arrangement are due, we presume, to Justin Winsor, Esq., the Superintendent of the Library, a gentleman with the products of whose tasteful and scholarly pen the public have had previous opportunities to make acquaintance. Some details concerning the present condition of the Boston Library will be to many readers acceptable. Much has been done in the way of augmenting the number of books and in carrying out other improvements, but the amount at the disposal of the trustees is small—only $14,000 yearly—and this, of course, imposes limits on all that is done. The number of books bought for the Library in 1868-9 was 3,396, of which 447 were duplicates. Of these 2,607 were in the English language, leaving but 789 for all others. Mr. Winsor, however, estimates that there are published yearly in the world 25,000 books and pamphlets, costing $30,000. Of course, a library of the highest class should have all of these, and such, we believe, is the aim and very nearly the practice of the British Museum. The Boston Library began in the year 1852-3 with 9,688 volumes. In 1856-7, the number was 34,896. In 1857-8, it rose to 70,851—the great increase of 35,955 being chiefly due to the generous donation of Mr. Joshua Bates, which amounted to 24,618. In 1860-61 the Parker Library of 11,721 volumes was received, and the whole number ascended to 97,386. The number of books in the Library at present is almost 153,000, showing an increase for the year of 8,685, a larger number than has been added, by the ordinary means of increase, in any other year since its establishment. The Upper or Bates Hall now contains almost 124,000 volumes; the Lower Hall nearly 29,000. The collection in the Bates Hall is one of great value, indicating comprehensiveness of plan in the selection of books, and being almost equally rich in the departments of general literature, history, philosophy, theology, medicine, jurisprudence, politics, political economy, and the arts and sciences. In French, German and Italian literature it is unsurpassed, and probably unequaled, by any other public library in the country, in respect either to the choice of authors or the excellence of the editions. The best new works published in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy are annually added to its treasures. With the exception of the Library of Congress, it offers to the student the largest collection of valuable books on the American continent.

PERSONAL BEAUTY: How to cultivate and preserve it in accordance with the laws of health. By D. G. Brinton, M. D., &c., and George H. Napheys, M. D., &c. Springfield, Mass.: W. J. Holland. 1870.

This is in the main a sensible and unobjectionable book. We have some hesitancy in recommending a treatise which includes receipts for cosmetics, the use of which we formerly thought confined to women of certain well-defined classes. The authors, however, assure us, and there is reason to accept their testimony, that ladies of the most irreproachable type do not now disdain to enhance their attractions by means of rouge, powder, Indian ink and other articles intended to emphasize the purposes of nature or to make up for her deficiencies. It is easy to advance plausible reasons for the delicate use of such things. The trouble is that so few know where to stop. This fact can be best realized by noting the countenances of most females one sees in our streets and public places. A little harmless powder may be tolerated, especially where the skin is florid or shiny, and there are cases where even a *soupçon* of rouge may not be without excuse. But the "enameling" now getting so common, the staining of dark hair yellow or red, the daubing of dark paint or ink around the eyes, seems to us coarse and degrading, and we cannot think that the commonness of these practices affords any justification of them. If, however, women will use such articles, it is perhaps better, on the whole, that they should not be poisoned or otherwise permanently injured; and the book before us undertakes, among other things, to show how the various nostrums should be compounded, in order that they may be as far as possible innocuous. The work is written by men of education, who appear to have studied its subjects with considerable care, and, for the reasons mentioned, is certainly preferable for the purposes aimed at to any volume of similar design of which we have any knowledge.

THE LIFE OF MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange. New-York: Harper & Bros. 1870.

The life and letters of this good and clever lady (who seemed specially to illustrate how much more than genius moral worth and loving kindness have their influence on the world) appeal directly to those who sympathize with the popular taste for the personal and anecdotal in history and biography. The only child of doting parents, loved and revered by a large circle of cultivated friends, including some of the best known writers of the day, Miss Mitford was not only successful as a poet and dramatist, but she seems to have had a peculiar genius for letter-writing. Weaving page after page of minute descriptions of the most trifling events, as well as of the thoughts which occupied her own mind, her correspondence exhibits remarkable versatility. She is equally at home in recounting the pleasures of a visit to Alnwick Castle, as in descanting on the writings of Shakespeare and Bacon, and it is interesting to note the development of her mind and character as shown in the rashness with which at twenty she criticises Canning and other great statesmen, and at sixty defers with such affectionate respect to the opinions of Mrs. Browning. There was a marvelous stability likewise in her friendships, for we find in her first printed letter she desires to be particularly remembered to Rev. Wm. Harness. She was then twelve years old, and fifty-five years afterwards, six days before her death, she wrote to him who had been guardian of her mother's property and was appointed her own executor. At an earlier period, in writing to him, she says:

> "Of all the persons I have ever seen Daniel Webster most completely answers my notion of a truly great man—good as well as great—with the gentleness and repose of power in his words and in his smile. It really does one good to think that such a man has arisen from among the tillers of the earth to take his place as a legislator and ruler of nations."

Rienzi may, perhaps, be considered Miss Mitford's greatest work, but that by which she will be longer remembered is probably *Our Village*.

—Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. are preparing a number of notable books for the Spring trade. Among these are Mr. Emerson's new volume, *Society and Solitude*, which will be published this month, and which, for the most part, will consist of new matter; Mr. Lowell's *Among My Books*, a collection of original essays; Mr. Bryant's translation of the "Iliad," the first volume of which, embracing the first twelve books, has already appeared; a work on miracles, by Rev. Wm. Mountford, and a volume of sermons by Rev. Mr. Murray, of Adirondack fame; a collection of stories by Bret Harte, and a book about stocks and speculators, by Mr. James K. Medbery, the title of which is *Men and Mysteries of Wall-street*.

—*The American Presbyterian Review*, for January, contains a variety of articles, the most striking of which are: "What it is to Think," by Professor Henry W. Day, of New-Haven, and "Sin and Suffering in the Universe," by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia. An interesting article upon the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New-York has also a place in this number. The foreign literary intelligence of this review is peculiarly fresh and valuable.

Books Received.

—C. Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Froude's History of England.* Cheap edition. Vols. 6 and 7.

—Harper & Bros., New-York, 1870. *The Life of Mary Russell Mitford*, author of "Our Village." Told by herself in letters to her friends. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange. In two volumes.

—Oakley, Mason & Co., New-York, 1870. *Excelsior Cook Book and Housekeeper's Aid, &c., &c.* By Mrs. Laura Trowbridge.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *Words in Season: A Manual of Instruction, Comfort and Devotion.* By Henry B. Browning, M. A., Rector of St. George with St. Paul, Stamford, England.

—A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York and Chicago, 1870. *Answers to the Practical Questions and Problems contained in the Fourteen Weeks' Courses in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy.* By J. Dorman Steele, Principal of Elmira Free Academy.

—Macmillan & Co., London, 1869. *Mrs. Jerningham's Journal.*

—A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York. *A Voice from the Newsboys.*

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, 1870. *Flowers and Fossils and Other Poems.* By John K. Stayman, Professor of Ancient Languages, &c., in Dickinson College.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *A Manual of the Ancient History of the East, to the Commencement of the Median Wars.* By Francois Lenormant, Sub-Librarian of the Imperial Institute of France, and E. Chevalier, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. I.

—Ibid. *The Manor Farm*—a Tale. By M. C. Phillpotts, author of *The Hilford Confirmation.*

—D. Appleton & Co., New-York, 1870. *Reptiles and Birds:* A popular account of their various orders, with a description of the habits and economy of the most interesting. By Louis Figuier, author of *The World Before the Deluge, &c.*, illustrated with 307 wood cuts. Edited and adapted by Parker Gilmore, ("Ubique.")

—D. Appleton & Co., New-York, 1870. *Appletons' Journal of Literature, Science and Art.* Volume II., August—December, 1869.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Young Composer:* A Guide to English Grammar and Composition. By Henry N. Day, author of *Logic, Art of Discourse, &c.*

—Scribner, Welford & Co., New-York, 1869. *Abdallah; or, The Four-Leaved Shamrock.* By Ed. Rene Lefebre-Laboulaye, Membre de l'Institut de France. Translated by Mary L. Booth.

—Scribner, Welford & Co., New-York, 1869. *Ballad Stories of the Affections.* From the Scandinavian. By Robert Buchanan.

—A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York and Chicago, 1870. *The American Botanist and Florist, &c.* By Alphonso Wood, A. M., author of *The Class Book of Botany, &c.*

—D. Van Nostrand, New-York, 1870. *A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy.* By R. S. Culley, Engineer of the Electric and International Telegraph Company.

—Printed for the author by Edward O. Jenkins, New-York, 1869. *The Natural History of the Human Races.* By John P. Jeffries, Wooster, Ohio.

"DOWN WITH THE TAXES."

[illegible] Taxation the Great Wants of the Day—What Republican Journals Say.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* (German Republican organ) points out that the choice of the Administration must be made between a tendency to increase and another to diminish expenditure. It maintains that the Republican majority cannot fail to adopt the latter course without forfeiting the confidence which the people at present repose in them. The question is not so much as to what improvement the present Administration have effected, on the wasteful policy of its predecessor, as what degree of retrenchment and economy befits a Government which made these words the distinctive motto in taking office. The duty of Congress and of the chiefs of departments is equally obvious, and the people will hail with no slight satisfaction the relief from a heavy burden of taxation which will result from the redemption of its pledges by the Administration. In another issue the *Demokrat* remarks that it is not the assailants of the Administration, but, on the contrary, its best friends and supporters, who insist that the people should be relieved from an onerous burden of taxation whose removal is unanimously demanded.

The Utica *Herald* states that whatever differences there may be on other topics, Republicans throughout the country are united in the sentiment that the expenditures of the Government, in every department, must be rigorously cut down. They are impatient of every obstacle to this result, and are annoyed at any apparent indifference to the subject. They are paying in direct taxes every dollar wasted in the Capitol or in the departments.

The Syracuse *Journal* demands that the burden of taxation should be lightened, and points out that while one means of doing so is the exercise of the strictest economy in Government expenditures, the reduction of its own expenses might be looked after by Congress with similar good results.

The Gowanda (N. Y.) *Gazette* repeats that "Reduce the taxes" is the almost universal cry coming up from the Press and the people all over the country. The present burdens fall to a great degree upon the laboring and producing class of the people, those to whom the country must look for its wealth and prosperity. This excessive load of taxation is crushing the people, and they cry aloud with a voice not to be disregarded, to be relieved of at least a portion of it.

The Boston *Journal* avers that the demand of the people and of the interests of the whole country is, decrease the expenses of the Government and there is less necessity for taxes. The Republican Party was raised to power by means of the industrious and working classes.

> "This is the class which feels directly or indirectly the burden of taxation. And this is the class which is to rule this country in the future, and he is not a shrewd politician who ignores their needs and wants."

The Worcester *Spy* says that the cost of the Government must be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. The responsibility rests with Congress of keeping the expenditure for national purposes within proper limits.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the financial reformers constitute a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. The only thing necessary to make them irresistible is the adoption of a common line of policy. The demand for a reduction in the taxes and for smaller payments upon the national debt, as evidenced by the newspapers of the country, is almost universal. There is hardly a noted exception to the difference of the Press with Secretary Boutwell on this subject. While no man connected with the Government possesses in a greater degree the confidence of the country than Mr. Boutwell, his utter failure to gain its sympathy for his financial policy ought to convince him of the necessity for modifying his views, and making concessions on the score of taxation before they are forced from him. It is not too late to seize the occasion which offers, and to prepare such a measure as will confer on him a new and larger reputation as a practical statesman.

The Portland *Press* says:

> "The people have determined to pay the debt, but they desire to do it with comfort and ease, and without burdensome taxation, and with ample time to accomplish the result in the most satisfactory manner."

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* remarks that,

> "Throwing out a few organs of bloated monopolies, whose Republicanism means dollars and cents or blind adherence to arbitrary regulations of trade and taxes, they are outspoken in their efforts to lift the burden from the people and let in daylight once more to guide us in prosperous ways."

The Providence *Journal* points out that no proofs have been given to show that the present rates of taxation are really demanded by the necessities of the country. The Government may disregard the strong desire which exists all over the country to have existing burdens lightened, but they cannot escape from the growing disposition to scrutinize the whole subject, and to watch with unusual vigilance the uses that are made of the public money. The people are weary of being taxed on the plea of necessity, and will not fail to discover whether the necessity really exists.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror and American* thinks that the two great speeches of the season have been those bearing on the great question of retrenchment and reduction of taxation. It commends the tendency of both to procure relief for the country from its present excessive burdens.

The Concord (N. H.) *Republican Statesman* announces a steadfast adhesion to the policy of economy in public expenditure. They will insist that the expense account shall be cut down to the absolute minimum of necessity, so that the burden of taxation may be lightened, and, at the same time, the volume of indebtedness gradually diminished.

The Philadelphia *North American* questions the merit of endurance under existing burdens, when the advantages gained are chiefly nominal, and are won at a substantial loss. We are maiming the very original of our prospects, and sacrificing substance to show. The income tax should be modified, the stamp tax abolished, and a number of petty but vexatious taxes under schedule A swept away. There is a general demand for relief; and as reduction is the only policy which will stand the test of time, it is the one which Congress ought to follow.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that with reconstruction virtually disposed of politics begin to take new shape, whereof Honesty and Economy and Down with the Taxes are the most conspicuous features. The business of the country is dull, men's minds are occupied with little else than the taxes and the way the public money is used, and the demand for rigid economy accords perfectly with their mood.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says that the Press and the people are in hearty accord on the question of tax reduction, and that Congress will display incredible selfishness if it does not heed the universal sentiment. Cut down the taxes is not a party cry, but comes from the people irrespective of party.

The Chicago *Post* says that amid the general diversity of opinion on financial subjects, there is a general agreement on this point, that taxation should be reduced. The best newspapers of the country, with the exception of but one of general circulation, and the best periodicals have taken ground for reduction. The Secretary of the Treasury has been overruled on this point, and must give up his notion of continuing the burdens of the present for another year. Apart from the general injustice of saddling the present generation with more than its own share of the burden, it cannot be denied that trade and commerce suffer, and posperity is not so great as it should be, on account of our heavy taxes. Congress must not, on this matter, permit itself to be governed by Committees, but must be prepared cheerfully to accede to the demands of the public, which, in this instance, are based on reason, sense, and commercial necessities of the present as well as the prosperity and progress of the future.

The Chicago *Advance* protests against the continuance of the present oppressive scale of taxation, whose results attract the attention of the world and crush the industry of the country. Excessive taxation is a leading element in the depression of the times. The *Advance* urges upon Congress the fairness, the wisdom, the necessity of at once reducing the tax burden by $50,000,000 a year.

The St. Louis *Democrat* recalls the fact that the fourth plank of the national Republican platform, adopted at Chicago, pledged the party to a reduction and equalization of taxation. The pledge, which was solemnly taken, it now calls upon them to redeem, and in the name of the people demands that taxation shall be reduced. It has proved the possibility of this being done, and the nation now awaits its fulfillment.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* congratulates the Administration on being in a position to reduce taxes—a work which will redound to their honor and make the people grateful. There is a margin for tax reduction, and it may become much larger by cutting down expenses. The reduction of public burdens will enlarge the taxable basis, and by relieving productive industry will replace a great part of the revenue struck off.

> "On this account the payment of our public debt can be made vastly easier by reducing the burdens on production, and thus enlarging the basis of its support, than by keeping on burdens that restrict production for the sake of an immediate rapid rate of payment. And when we speak of burdens that restrict production, we mean that all taxes diffuse themselves over the cost of production and make high prices, and that high prices restrict consumption and dwarf industry. * * The situation is fortunate for the Republican Party, and it will be wise to improve it promptly."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* says that there can be no doubt that the policy of economy and reduced taxation is the one which will be generally sustained by the people. The political horizon already exhibits many signs of this; and as one of such, may be accepted the fact that the Republicans, in a recent County Convention at Indianapolis, cordially indorsed the line of policy indicated by the friends of retrenchment.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* says that the people must feel that the entire proceeds of this burdensome taxation will go to meet some actual necessity of the country, before they will cheerfully bear so great a load. This impression does not exist, and the desire is proportionately strong for immediate relief.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* says:

> "For our own part we have no soft words, no honeyed phrases, for such a time or such a case as this. * * It is the duty of the Press and the people to protest most vehemently against the expenditure of a single dollar not called for by absolute, imperative necessity."

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times & Conservative* points out that the present movement for reduction of the taxes was begun by Republicans, and will in the main be carried out by them. The support of the President may be confidently reckoned on, as his sympathies have been declared on the side of economy, both as General, Secretary of War, and since he was elected to the highest office in the Government. Congress must be instructed to note down every extravagant scheme, and to give us such a revision of the laws that the taxes may not become too heavy a burden for poor men to endure.

The Wathena (Kansas) *Reporter* avers that the people of that State have a special interest in seeking a reduction of taxes. The present burdens check commercial development and prevent immigration. The people will insist that the pledges so profusely given on this subject about election times shall be duly fulfilled, or failing that, will remember the breach of faith against next election.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Dissatisfaction with the Present Movement—A Meeting of the Whole Bar Necessary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several days I have noticed in your paper various references to a movement of the Bar of this City, on which you seem to hang a hope of the reformation not only of the Bench but of the Bar themselves. That there is great necessity for reform in both branches of the legal profession is but too apparent, and it is also a subject in which the public at large should feel a deep and abiding interest, since the honor and safety of the whole community are so intimately connected with the character of the legal profession and its professors here, that whatever tends to elevate or degrade their character and reputation tends equally to the security or peril of the welfare of the whole mass. Any movement, then, that looks to a rescue of the profession from the reproach that has justly fallen upon it during the last twenty years, should meet with all favor and support from good citizens—provided that such movement is conceived in wisdom and directed by minds capable of perceiving the true source of the evil, and applying the proper remedy. Any other than this would prove abortive, and by entailing a necessary failure, bring the whole subject to reproach, and deter other men from renewing the attempt.

Any movement, to have the slightest hope of success, must enlist the interest and favor of the profession at large. It must be emphatically a movement of the Bar, and must not be clogged at the outset with a suspicion that it is started by the promoters for any private and selfish ends. To obviate this, it is plain that the intention of making a motion should be brought to the notice of every member of the Bar in our City, that all may have at least the chance of attending the preliminary meetings, and have a voice in the election of those who shall have charge of future proceedings. Anything less general than this falls instantly under the suspicion of being intended for private aggrandisement in some way or other—of giving some individuals prominence as reformers in a matter of common interest to all.

This, unfortunately, has already happened in relation to the present movement, to which your various notices refer. Very few seemed to have had any notice of the intention to hold a meeting, and the only knowledge which the great mass of the Bar have had of the intended movement, has been derived from the reports of the proceedings published in your paper, and to which they could only give the inefficient assent of silence.

Now, this so-called movement must of necessity end in a failure. Its pretended object is to reform the Bar, not by any external pressure, which must come from the community in which we practice; or by superior authority, to which I do not understand that the present promoters prefer any claim, but by the internal sense of the necessity of such reformation on the part of the Bar itself. It must therefore depend for success on enlisting the hearty sympathy and cooperation of that body, and this it seems strangely to neglect and despise.

The Bar of New-York, whatever its shortcomings in other respects, has never been charged with a lack of intelligence. It is even supposed to contain many men of ambitious hopes—some entitled by natural talent to expect a fair share of future reputation. By habit and education they have been trained to think for themselves, and oftentimes are capable of expressing their thoughts. These men would naturally desire to be heard in a matter affecting themselves, and, trained to criticism, will scarcely be satisfied with a movement which is started without their aid, shaped without their concurrence, and in which they are only invited to take part as privates in the ranks. Nor are these men few in number; on the contrary they are numerous, and are the very men who should be reached in the beginning, but who will hold aloof, and resent neglect in this matter as an insult.

The so-called degradation of the Bar is the result of no sudden demoralization, but is a concomitant of the growing corruption of the age. Years ago the writer of this was informed by a Judge from the Bench that if he lay lance in rest to redress all the wrongs he met with in the course of his practice he would encounter many windmills; and he never has forgotten the remark, as showing the low standard of Judicial honor that prevailed fifteen years ago. In the sequel to the same case he found a striking illustration of the want of personal honor in an individual member of the Bar. The cause of the last was the pressing need of money under which the individual member then suffered. Had there been then a proper sentiment—an *esprit du corps*—at our Bar—such as exists with the Bar in many parts of our country—the offender never could have continued to practice; but in this City then, as now, the extravagance of living was such, the demand for money so large, and the competition so enormous and fierce, that all idea of honorable obligation where money was concerned, or self-interest involved, was almost unheard of. Should any one doubt this assertion, let him recall that rule of the Courts, adopted *ex necessitate*, which declares that nothing short of a written stipulation on which an order can be entered will be regarded. With a commentary like this among our own rules of practice, it will be seen that a movement which is to lift the Bar up to a comprehension of the "point of honor" and a sacred adherence to its dictates, must be general, made with the approval and sympathy of the mass, or it must fail.

It must grapple with the strongest passions and imperfections of human nature, and must lay such bonds upon self-interest itself that competition shall never dare to pass the bounds of propriety. It must brand such acts as that of the rich man underbidding the poorer in the sale of his services for the sake of growing richer, with a contempt from which there will be no refuge—for it will be like the all-embracing air. It must establish a rule for all, by which the poor may rise to competence and reputation, and by which even the rich and ambitious man may be bound. It will make the practice of law the employment of an honorable profession, and not a trade from which profit alone is to be wrung.

It may be difficult, impossible perhaps, to prune off the offending members of the body as it now exists, but it will throw checks in the way of future admissions which will require such qualifications as almost to insure purity, until at least the Bar will cease to be the resort of cunning, ignorant craft—for it has been well said, not to quote Horace, that one cannot see, handle or smell books for three years without becoming somewhat, at least, refined in manners. How can this—and it is but a hint at the Herculean labors before the promoters of the movement—be effected by anything else than the general concurrence of the Bar? The dignity of the profession is to be reëstablished, an *esprit du corps* to be created, and a sacred adherence to the point of honor inculcated upon individuals. Is this to be done by self-created teachers and leaders?

If your paper has really the welfare of this movement at heart, let it advise the gentlemen, whom it reports as having held a meeting in Thirty-fourth-street, to forego for the present their pleasant pastime of framing a constitution and electing officers, and constitute themselves a committee to call at some future day, after due notice, a meeting of the whole Bar, at some place capable of accommodating a fair share of the three thousand members, at which they may, if they choose, call for the sense of the meeting upon any plan which they may be able to propose. If, however, they think themselves capable of moving the mass from the *pou sto*, which they have arranged in Thirty-fourth-street, let them call that by its proper name, so that when it has lapsed into utter oblivion all future reformers may not be deterred by their failure from renewing the attempt. If, however, they persevere and succeed, they will receive from none other more hearty thanks and congratulations than from the writer of these hasty sentences.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention is to be held in Hartford on Wednesday.

It pays better to be a Philadelphia Alderman than a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Rush Medical College, in Chicago, sent 130 newly-fledged Esculapians forth upon their pilgrimage last week, warranted to kill or cure.

Hon. Finlay Bigger, of Rushville, Ind., has copyrighted a combined system of arithmetic and logic invented by him.

Pennsylvania papers appeal to the Legislature to discharge the pasters and folders, but they still stick.

In accordance with the proclamation of General Reynolds, the Texas Legislature will assemble at the capitol in Austin to-morrow.

General Terry's residence in Atlanta, Ga., was entered by burglars on Tuesday night last and robbed of $200.

The Alabama man who offered a bribe of $1,000,000 for the assassination of President Lincoln, now humbly prays Congress to remove his political disabilities.

New-Orleans admirers of Robert E. Lee are raising money to present him with an oil painting of himself. Beauregard holds the funds.

George W. Gayle, of Selma, Ala., has petitioned Congress to remove his political disabilities. George is in no way related to Gaily, the Troubadour.

The Yale *Courant* publishes an article entitled "Joint Education." A disappointment awaits any one who expects to find that it treats of gymnasiums.

Pneumonia is prevailing with fatal effect among the horses in San Francisco. One railroad company lost twenty animals within two weeks.

Mr. Samuel Flint and Rev. Dr. Barrows, the Labor Reform and Temperance candidates for Governor in New-Hampshire, are both original Abolitionists.

A Pennsylvania firm has rolled out a finely-polished sheet of iron, three feet long and twelve inches wide, and weighing but three and a half ounces. It is thinner than ordinary writing paper.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that no person in West Virginia, so far as it knows, favors a reunion of that State with Virginia, and that certainly no party is willing to avow any such wish or purpose.

In Macon, Ga., on Tuesday last, a lot of Confederate notes and bonds amounting to $1,100, was sold at auction for $1 in greenbacks. Another lot amounting to $2,576 was sold for $3, and another lot amounting to $7,500 was sold for $1 25.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says: "There were very few people on the streets yesterday. Chestnut-street was deserted by all except business men." From which we infer that the business men of Philadelphia are few.

It seems that Colonel Eddy has not declined the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State of Indiana. This Eddy wants still to keep in the political current which, strangely enough, in his case runs up Salt River.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni of the Rush Medical College in Chicago, last week, the Treasurer made his report. The receipts during the year amounted to $12, the expenditures to $7 85; balance on hand, $4 15.

The Washington *Chronicle* complains that the butchers still continue to dispense tough fractional bovines to the people. We don't know what fractional bovines are, but—check their game by moving the capital.

An Indianapolis physician of 73 has not slept in a bed for twenty years. He rests at night in a large arm-chair, taking naps of about an hour's duration each, and always keeping the gas lighted that he may read each time he awakes.

Cleveland denies that any of its citizens sent a dog to Washington as a present to the President. Some scoundrel in Washington took a pup to the White House and tried to raise $10 as express charges, but, happily, miserably failed.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention is appealed to to make provision for a first-class University in the State. The number of fresh-water Colleges there is now as the drops of the sea, but two thousand young Illinoisians are attending Colleges in other States.

General Sheridan last month telegraphed to General Hardie, at Fort Shaw: "If the lives and property of citizens of Montana can best be protected by striking the Indians, I want them struck. Tell Baker to strike them hard." And Colonel Baker struck the Piegons (not the Pigeons, as the telegraph had it,) hard.

Troy is to have a new public hall. It has raised the money, purchased the site for $60,000, and will expend a quarter of a million of dollars or more in the erection of a building, which it fondly believes will eclipse everything in the way of public halls from New-York City to Chicago, neither inclusive.

An Ottawa physician on Friday gave a father for his child acetate of morphia in mistake for quinine. On discovering his mistake he went at once to the house to administer an emetic, but he was too late, and the child died in a few minutes. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by mistake," with a strong caution as to the careful separation of poisons from other medicines.

As the 21st day of November next will be "the 250th anniversary of the creation of 'a civil body politic' in the cabin of the *Mayflower* in 1620, under the first written compact of constitutional self-government, the germ of our present free institutions, civil and religious, and as such is of national importance," the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston has appointed a Committee to invite historical and kindred societies of the country to unite with them by delegates "in commemoration of this great epoch in human progress."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* tells the story of a gentleman who arrived there a short time since from an Eastern city in pursuit of his truant son. His search availed not, and at last, almost in despair, the distressed father was preparing to return home, when one evening at the theatre he felt some one's hand thrust suddenly into his pocket. Quick as thought he grasped the intrusive member, and wheeling around he met face to face his son. Detected in his crime, the boy suffered himself to be led away from the crowd, and the next day, under the influence of an affection which vicious associations had not succeeded in entirely crushing, consented to return to his home.

Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., late Professor in Brown University, died in Boston on Saturday morning. The *Transcript* says: "He has resided some twenty years in England. His family has been in this country but one or two generations. His cousin, Sir Charles Elton, member of Parliament for Bath, is of the English branch. Dr. Elton endowed a Professorship in Brown University. He read a paper on Wednesday before the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. He was a gentleman extensively known and esteemed among literary men on both sides of the Atlantic."

Operation of the Bankruptcy Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your article headed "Effects of the Bankrupt Act," I wish to correct some of your statements, which, in the main, are incorrect only because you have no opportunity to judge from experience. From a theoretical point of view, the effects of the Bankrupt act ought to be as stated in the article referred to. But in the *praxis* they are quite different. You state that "assignments by insolvents with preferences are things of the past." But the contrary is the case. The law requires that a bankrupt pay fifty cents on the dollar, or obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors to a lesser percentage, in order to get his discharge, and, consequently, a debtor who is unwilling or unable to pay fifty cents on the dollar for all his liabilities, will avoid the Bankrupt law, and take the benefit of State laws, according to which he can and will make an assignment; and I know, by experience, that since the fifty cent clause of the General Bankrupt law went into effect, at least ninety per cent. of all the bankrupts availed themselves of their home laws. I don't say that all the assignments in such cases were made with fraudulent intentions, or with the intention to give preference, but it is bad enough if an insolvent debtor is allowed to assign his property to one of his friends (obviously for the benefit of the creditors) who, as a matter of course, is more inclined to manage matters in the interest of his unfortunate and confiding friend than for the benefit of the creditors, who, it seems, have in such cases no rights which the assignee is bound to respect. Such assignments are by no means exceptions; they are every-day occurrences, and, therefore, your assertion that "it would seem that assignments under the State laws are becoming obsolete" is not in accordance with the facts. It is true that the creditors have the right to put their insolvent debtors in involuntary bankruptcy, but it seems rather difficult for the creditors to assert their rights in this respect, and the Bininger case, pending now in our State and United States Courts, is a fair example for illustration. In this case the party suspending payments has made an assignment under the State law, but upon application of one or more creditors he was adjudged a bankrupt under the General Bankrupt law; both Courts appointed receivers or assignees, but the assignee appointed under the State law, who took possession of the property, declines to deliver the same to the assignee appointed by the United States Court, and it may require four or six weeks before it is decided who is to hold the property. The particulars of this case are too fresh yet to be recounted here again, but the fact alone that there is a conflict of authority between the State and United States Courts is sufficient to show that some changes in the General Bankrupt law are necessary. I have no doubt that in the case referred to the State law will ultimately be superseded by the Bankrupt act; but how much more difficult is it for creditors to assert their rights in cases where their insolvent debtor lives in a remote part of the country. This proves conclusively that some additional legislation is necessary, and I think that the suggestion made a few days ago in the *Journal of Commerce*, by one of its readers, would answer all practical purposes. He proposes an amendment to the General Bankrupt law to the effect "that every insolvent debtor owing debts beyond the limits of the State where he is residing, or where he is doing business, shall, upon suspending payments, be compelled to have himself adjudged a bankrupt under the Bankrupt act, and to provide further proper penalties for the non-compliance with this section of the law." If such an amendment would be adopted, then the effects of the Bankrupt law would truly become as beneficial as you supposed them to be, but as long as this change is not made the repeal of the entire law appears to me to be more desirable than its continuance in the present state.

It is only to be regretted that the merchants as a body are too indolent to make any effort tending to carry a measure, which would benefit them as well as the community at large.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870. G. L.

The Flushing Contested Election.

On Saturday the case of Nimmo, the Flushing Village Clerk, came before Justices Parcesses and McKenna, of Newtown, at the Town Hall, Flushing. It will be remembered that this is the suit growing out of the Flushing contested election case. The friends of Daniel Fogerty contend that he was elected Trustee of the village at the last annual election in December. On that evening the footing up showed a majority for Fogerty, but the friends of Nimmo claim that on the next day an error was found in the adding of the returns giving Parsons a majority. Mr. Justice Quarterman issued a certificate of election for Parsons, as he now says under misrepresentations from Nimmo, and afterwards a second certificate of election was given to Fogerty, as his friends contend, annulling the former one given to Parsons. Nimmo's friends contend that the returns are all in existence, not having been destroyed, and a manifest error is seen in the footing of the figures. The Fogerty interest brought this complaint, and had Mr. Nimmo arrested because he would not recognize the second certificate of Fogerty in the organization of the new Board of Trustees of Flushing on New-Year's day. The excitement at the commencement of the trial was intense, and has not died out up to the present time. The Court room was filled Saturday during the proceedings. Both parties have subpœnaed a large number of the first citizens of the place. Since the action first commenced Justice Silliman, who initiated proceedings, and Mr. Ralphs, one of the counsel for Fogerty, have both died. The case was not finished, but adjourned to next week.

St. Xavier Alumni Sodality.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Xavier Alumni Sodality was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, St. Zavier College, Fifteenth-street. The Society was established in 1863, and is a branch of a similar society organized at Rome upwards of three hundred years ago, which has since spread itself over the entire Christian world. The majority of the members of St. Xavier Alumni Sodality are graduates of the College, and their object is "the encouragement of virtue and Christian piety among educated Catholic gentlemen, the perpetuation of friendships formed by them during their College life and the protection of Catholic interests." They also endeavor to obtain employment for young men out of situations, and in this respect they have been singularly successful during the past year. The Society numbers several hundred who meet monthly for the transaction of general business. The proceedings yesterday were of a routine character and terminated with vespers and other religious exercises.

Burglars Arrested.

Theodore Greenwald and Joseph Droll, who live at No. 14 Rose-street, were yesterday committed by Justice Dowling for suspected complicity in a burglary committed on the 5th of November, 1868. During the night of that day the ivory goods store of Peter Totams, No. 89 Fulton-street, was entered by burglars through a window opening upon the rear yard, and a quantity of billiard balls and checks, valued $606, carried away. The Police could find no trace of either property or thieves until Saturday last, when Droll offered to sell to Christian F. Speidel, at the house from which they had been stolen, two sets of billiard balls, which were at once recognized as a portion of the stolen property. Droll, being arrested, said he had received the balls from Greenwald to sell on commission, and the latter being also arrested could give no satisfactory account of his possession of the property.

The New Issues of Currency—Bad Quality of the Materials Used.

The new issues of ten-dollar bills, United States currency, attract very general attention by their resemblance to well gotten up "drug bottle labels." Holding one of these bills up to sunlight there will be perceived running through the tissue of the paper little lines which look like very fine threads. These thready appearances, it is said, are the result of silk fibre which is introduced into the paper to give the paper toughness. On further examination of the face of the bill you will find "Pattented &." Whatever may be claimed for this new issue, it is evident that there is to be disappointment somewhere, for the paper is of the poorest possible quality, and will not stand a month's wear of common usage. There is also something very coarse and repulsive about the green color. It will be found on examination that it is not ink, but a sort of impasted substance that has very little connection with the paper. By rubbing the bill sharply for a moment between the fingers, this green impasting will come off in a thick powder, and cover the fingers all over with a green dust. It seems to us that there is a big job out somewhere, and that Uncle Sam has been induced into a speculation that won't be very profitable. It is a sagular fact that the earliest issues of currency are always the most artistic in execution, and the best in design. The same green substance is impasted on all the new issues of currency.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE ONE.

"The Church Catholic, Not Roman Catholic"—Sermon by Rev. C. M. Parkman, D. D.

Services were held last evening in the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth street, the collection at which was in aid of the Free Reading Room (Episcopal,) now being established at No. 1,155 Broadway. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. M. PARKMAN, D. D., who selected as his text the passage:

> "Thou art Peter, and on this rock shall I build my church." "But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ."

These two passages, he said, send us to God as the great author of all things. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid in Jesus Christ. In the Christian religion there is but one master—Jesus. He alone can maintain the character of infallibility. It is the mission of the Church to heal the diseases of the soul, and thus perpetuate the work of the Great Author. No time can come when the Church of God shall be incapable or unsuitable to her great mission. She has been established once for all on the one original foundation, Christ. The body of Christ is one, since it cannot be divided, and it is catholic because He is with us always, even to the end of time. There is danger in our day of losing a present living Christ by being turned toward human agents. The power and mission of the Church can only be traced to one Divine hand, the end and object of all faith, Jesus Christ. When the present proposed dogmas of the Romish Church become authoritatively announced as her doctrine, then it will be well for us to reconsider the faith on which we stand. As Protestants we must protest against the one human headship by which is obscured the one great headship of Christ. It obscures the one Mediator, Christ Jesus, by introducing other forms of mediation. If the successor of St. Peter has always been infallible, it is strange that a Council should be convened to so declare, especially so since we remember that such councils have in former times deposed Popes. If the doctrine does receive the consent of the Council, it is plain that it will be the consent of only a part of the Episcopate, and that unwilling and far-fetched. This claim reaches to such a height that it touches the Divine prerogative. It may be that the See of Rome shall yet produce that catholic unity which is the necessity of the Church, and by just such a repentance as that of Peter himself. The preacher continued to show from the history of the Church that the ritual handed down to us as Catholics is the same used for centuries in England, France and in Milan, and that the Romish doctrines added thereto were innovations, having their origin in human ambition, and without foundation in the Word of God.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Another Purchase by A. T. Stewart—The Lands and the Improvements—The New-York and Long Island Bridge Project.

Since the original purchase of the Hempstead Plain lands by A. T. STEWART, comprising 7,000 acres, he has made an addition thereto of 1,000 acres of private lands adjoining, paying therefor from $250 to $400 per acre, and now owns in one compact and symmetrical tract 8,000 acres of level land, most of it available and easy of cultivation, and distant but twenty miles from this City. His main object in the subsequent purchases is to straighten the boundary lines of the estate. For this purpose OLIVER S. DENTON & SON are constantly engaged in surveying and locating avenues and in establishing the grades, and in mapping out the embryo city. The chief sphere of their operations is now between Hempstead and Mineola, and to the west of the latter place for about four miles. This section of the plains is now being laid out in avenues eighty feet wide, running at right angles to each other. Those from east to west will be separated by spaces of five hundred feet in width. Those running from north to south will be distant from each other one hundred feet. Each lot will contain one and a half acres, and on them houses will be built setting back seventy-five feet from the avenues. On such of the avenues as have been completed trees have been planted, and trees are now being planted on others. The soil in many places being of a black loam, which in the Spring and Fall makes heavy travel, the roads are being graveled as well as graded. It is expected that by about the 1st of April one hundred miles of roads and avenues will be ready for grading. A double track to connect with the Long Island Railroad at Farmingdale will be built through the southern portion of the lands pointing towards Jamaica. The surveyors have taken a profile of the ground, making its altitudes and depressions for a distance of four miles, and where the valleys are too abrupt have provided for more easy slopes. One fine house, to cost $11,000, has already been raised, and it is thought probable that Mr. STEWART will, when once fairly under way with his great enterprise of founding another "City on the Plains," sell these houses to such as are desirous of purchasing, and if the project proves to be feasible will prosecute his improvements to the eastward. East Meadow brook, whose head lies directly south of Westbury, is a splendid stream of pure, clear, swift-running water, capable of easy conversion into a series of fine trout ponds. On its west bank the ground is elevated some fifteen feet above the bed of the brook, and affords many really picturesque views of the surrounding country. Mr. STEWART's recent connection with the proposed amendment to the New-York and Long Island Bridge bill, has led many to suppose that his railroad terminus will be near the bridge on the Long Island side. Surveyors CONKLIN and SHAW, of Jamaica, have commenced the survey of the first of the three proposed routes, all of them to be surveyed and mapped by the 1st of April.

Rev. Mr. Pullman on Eternal Punishment.

"Eternally Lost" was the theme upon which Rev. J. M. PULLMAN discoursed at the Church of Our Saviour, Sixth Universalist, Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, at the morning service yesterday. He took his text from the seventh verse of the 139th Psalm. The fact that there are words in our language, he said, which, though not indicating the ideas entertained at these times, have nevertheless been brought into our every-day vocabulary, is one of the indices of our progress. While we retain the word itself, we in many instances empty it of its old meaning and fill it with a different one, more in consonance with our larger experience and increased knowledge of humanity and human wants. The two words which formed the theme of his discourse were of this character. "Lost," in its original and primary acceptation, signifies simply that the thing spoken of has got beyond the range of our perceptive faculties, or is no longer apparent to us in connection with certain surroundings, in connection with which we are wont to associate it. In a theological sense, however, according to the orthodox standard, it means far more—nothing less, in fact, than this: that the soul which is "lost" has got beyond the spiritual range wherein God acts for good, and is under the influence of evil where in constant and never-lessening misery it must remain forever. This doctrine, the speaker thought, is simply presumptuous, and gives a false idea of God, the Father of all good. He then proceeded to show how, in his opinion, eternal punishment was unjust and not the true preaching of Christ. So far beyond human conception was the idea of eternity, he denied that man while in a state of probation on this earth, (sent here under the primal curse of original sin, for which he is not responsible,) and coming directly from the hand of God, could be guilty of aught that would merit an eternity of punishment. Our Saviour declared that He came to save those who are lost, and in making that declaration He expressed the true meaning which should be given to that term. His definition of His own divine mission was far preferable to any that may be given by white-neckclothed young gentlemen, although they may have just come from reading the musty tomes of thinkers of earlier days, which insist on an eternity of punishment. The orthodox idea was conformable only to the time when JOHN CALVIN sought to impress his doctrines on the community by condemning MICHAEL SERVITUS to be burnt at the stake; or to such a man as AUGUSTINE, learned though he may have been, who, after having spent his entire youth in profligacy and dissipation, sought to atone for his many grievous derelictions (and, perchance, to prevent others from falling into like sins) by teaching this doctrine of eternal punishment. The speaker declared that he had a higher and nobler idea of God, as an all-wise, all-merciful Father, to whom the suffering and sorrow of his creatures were no delight, and to whom the idea of an eternity of punishment was simply monstrous.

Police Matters.

Captain JOURDAN, with a squad of his command, on Saturday night made a foray upon the disreputable saloon No. 63 Leonard-street, kept by JOHN LOFTUS and ANDREW LARKINS, both of whom were arrested, together with a large number of the male and female frequenters and inmates of the den. Yesterday the prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and Captain JOURDAN stating that the den was the resort of the vilest characters, they were all committed on charges of disorderly conduct.

JOHN GROSS, who claims to be a seaman, residing at No. 120 Forsyth-street, was caught Saturday coming out of a hallway with a set of harness, valued at $60, which had been stolen from CHRISTIAN COOK, of No. 43 James-street. GROSS was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

GEORGE FELLMAN was arraigned yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $180, on the 31st January, from THOMAS J. BYMERS, No. 189 Broadway, who claimed that FELLMAN and another man had entered his store and immediately after their departure the watch was missed. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Saturday last MICHAEL WALSH, of Long Island City, caused the arrest of one MARGARET SMITH, whom he had accompanied to the house No. 66 New Chambers-street, and who, he claimed, had there robbed of him $300, and she was committed to the Tombs Police Court. Yesterday morning WALSH appeared in Court and stated that after his return home his wife had found the money "in his clothes." The woman he had wrongfully accused was discharged.

THE NEWARK TREASURY FRAUD.

Demand for a Thorough Investigation—The Concealment of the Forgeries Regarded as a "Political Necessity."

The exposure made in these columns of the alleged frauds upon the city treasury of Newark, and the false denials of their existence made by the city officials, have become the theme of excited comment throughout that city, and a large portion of the community are disposed to echo the demand of a leading local paper for a prompt and vigorous investigation by the Common Council. The people of Newark are convinced that their treasury has been in honest hands, yet the shuffling conduct of the city officers has done a great deal to shake public confidence in their competency or their veracity. On Friday the report that certain frauds had been attempted and that others had been consummated was indignantly denied by the local papers and the chief officers of the treasury published a card pronouncing all rumors that frauds had been attempted utterly false. On Saturday a new story was given to the representatives of the local Press. According to the published statements in the Newark papers on Saturday evening, the officials admitted that they had all along been aware of the fact that "a small forgery" had been committed, which they had concealed for the purpose of apprehending the forger. That they were cognizant of the existence of one forged paper seems to be evident from other circumstances. After the appearance of the flaming denial in the Newark papers on Friday, our representative in New-Jersey visited Newark to investigate the truth of the statements that had been furnished him by his subordinates. He had an interview with Chief of Police CLARK, Judge MILLS and Auditor DAWES in a private room in the City Hall, in which he expressed his opinion that the original reports were true, notwithstanding the fact that they had been so positively denied. Mr. DAWES then said that the supposition was utterly preposterous; that young COLLINS (who had been indicated by our reporter as the guilty official,) had no opportunities to commit frauds; Mr. DAWES stated also that an examination of the books had been made, and that there were no irregularities. On Saturday, after the names of the alleged guilty parties had been published by us, a statement was given to the Press directly in conflict with this, and it was then proved that COLLINS was frequently in entire charge of the Auditor's Department, with ample opportunities to swindle the public treasury at will. How extensive the peculations have been cannot, of course, be known until the investigation has been completed, and until it shall become known whether the present statements of the city officers are as worthy of credit as were those made on Friday. If the story told by young WEST concerning previous frauds is at all reliable, the public are likely to hear of more "discoveries."

It is but just to state that when Chief of Police CLARK was first informed of WEST's confession by Detective MAHON, he made the most faithful efforts to sift the case to the bottom. The facts communicated to him were, however, so vague that he could go no further than to the persons in the City Hall. When he came to them, he was, of course, put off with the information that there was no truth in the report. At the interview with the other officers in the City Hall, (which would not now be made public but to aid in discovering the extent of the conspiracy,) Mr. CLARK expressed his anxiety to ferret out the affair and bring the guilty persons to account, and he subsequently extended his aid to our reporter in tracing the whereabouts of the missing parties.

No new developments in the case were made yesterday, but a large party are on "the tiptoe of expectation." It is universally conceded that the admission that frauds had been successfully practiced would, just at the present juncture of political affairs in Newark, be most unfortunate for the officials at the City Hall, and although nobody suspects them of complicity, there is a suspicion that they are endeavoring to conceal what has been done by subordinates.

Annual Sermon of Rev. John J. Brouner.

Yesterday morning Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, pastor of the North Baptist Church, in Christopher-street, preached his first annual discourse to his people. A large congregation was present, the galleries being occupied by the Sabbath School. The text of the sermon was—Psalms 115,1: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake." After stating with what diffidence and hesitation he entered on his duties as pastor of the church one year ago, a church that his honored father and other good men had been settled over—the preacher went on to review the brief career of his twelve months' ministry here. First of all, he had endeavored to preach the plain truth of the Gospel without fear or favor of man, and believed that his words had not fallen in vain on the ears of his people who had always gratified him with their uniform attention and interest in church. On Sundays the average attendance during the past year was larger than he had ever hoped for, and the size of the congregation at the evening services was something unusual. A large number of strangers had visited the church, some of whom had become permanent attendants. The Sabbath school also was in a flourishing condition, the infant class alone numbering over seventy-five children who were still too small to read. One feature of the year was the congregational singing exercise after the evening service, which the pastor thought had done much to enlarge the attendance at that time. The congregation also had shown a spirit of cordiality and social union which had not been without happy results. In fact the Ladies' Social Aid Society of the Church had been established to encourage friendly intercourse among its members. The pastor at the close of his interesting discourse, stated that during the year he had preached 134 sermons, attended 122 prayer meetings, made 543 calls, officiated at 20 funerals and 13 weddings, and had been kindly remembered by his people in a donation for the enlargement of his library and in the increase of his salary. The Church had raised a little over $7,400 in the year, of which about $1,300 was for benevolent purposes, and the remainder for church repairs, &c. Large though the attendance had been, the membership of the Church had decreased by sixty, the present number being 316. This decrease was chiefly owing to the dropping of names from the roll, which should have been erased in previous years. On the whole, the Pastor's second year opens with no discouragement and much promise.

Suicide by Suffocation.

On the 2d inst., MARY CARLTON, a native of England, 45 years of age, was committed to the workhouse, Blackwell's Island, for ten days, by Justice SCOTT, of the Essex Market Police Court. Yesterday Coroner KEENAN was notified that she had committed suicide by suffocation, by thrusting two "tallies" down her throat. These are said to be small blocks of woods covered with paper, on which is inscribed the name, age, occupation, &c., of the prisoner, and are hung up over the cots of the inmates of the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The causes that induced this unfortunate to make use in her desperation, of these little blocks to end her life have not yet been ascertained, but may be developed during the inquest which will be held to-day.

Funeral of Miss Whitman.

The funeral services of Miss MATHILDE WHITMAN, who was fatally burned upon the stage of Mrs. CONWAY's Park Theatre some weeks ago, were held yesterday afternoon in the Sands-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, with the Sabbath School of which the deceased had been connected. The remains were inclosed in a plain coffin of rosewood and dressed in a robe of white merino. A chain of immortelles surrounded the rim of the casket, and upon the lid were deposited a cross and a wreath of the same flowers. The face was very pale, but wore an exceedingly sweet expression, and testified to the remarkable beauty of the young lady. The services were conducted by Rev. GEORGE CATTELL, who alluded most feelingly to the sweet character of the deceased.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

No calendar of Civil cases. A Grand Jury and a panel of 150 petit jurors have been summoned.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
844—Baltimore & Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
1528—Feistel vs. Brinkerhoff.
1376—E. Hill vs. McKenzie.
38—Clay vs. Laselle.
1128—Uhl vs. Minaldi.
416—Clay vs. Roemmelt.
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.
848—Wyckoff vs. Queens County F. Co.
1488—Sicher vs. Shoyer.
1504—Morgenthau vs. Empire Fire Ins. Co.
1588—Leckie vs. Stewart.

Nos.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1320—Learned (No. 1.) vs. Ryder.
1324—Gordon vs. Salomon.
244—Roberts vs. Tol. and Wash. R. R. Co.
1380—Fisk vs. Sears, Administrator, &c.
1488—First Nat'l Bank of Cin. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1462—Howe vs. Warren.
1568—Cady vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

The entire calendar, consisting of thirty-two demurrers and 277 issues of law and fact, will be called through. Cases will be set down for any day of the first week only.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Preferred causes.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—People, &c., State N. Y. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Goodyear vs. Brooks.
3—Solomon vs. Brown.
4—Philips vs. Howes.
5—Gregory vs. Gregory.
6—Reed vs. White.
7—John De Pol et al. vs. A. Schike et al.
8—Titus vs. Burr.
9—Muller vs. Earle, impl'd.
10—Harrington vs. Cunningham.
11—Kranshaw vs. Wolff.
12—Hicks vs. Brue.
13—Balliet vs. Wilson.
14—Manhattan Gas Light Co. vs. Barker.
15—Russell vs. Westcott.
16—Tallmadge vs. Freeman.
17—Tompkins vs. Stryker.
18—Hine vs. Crawford.
19—Daniel vs. Buttenbery.
20—Van Wyck vs. Folsom.
21—Linn vs. Fuller.
22—Thompson vs. Hillyer.
23—Wright vs. Ripley.
24—Squires vs. Sherman.
25—Heath vs. Erie Railroad Co.
26—Britten vs. Britten.
27—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.

Nos.
28—Scudder vs. Cent. Gold Mining Co.
29—Turner vs. Hope.
30—Miner vs. A. M. Beekman.
31—Sexton vs. Walsh.
32—Moore vs. Hillyers.
33—Donnell vs. Donnell.
34—Marejon vs. Martines.
35—Gans vs. Ridgely.
36—Fowler vs. Adamson.
37—Ford vs. Belmont.
38—McIntyre vs. Hernandez.
39—Selkirk vs. Miller.
40—Hall vs. Butler.
41—Sherwood vs. Wilson.
42—Basch vs. Taylor.
43—Flynn vs. Wyatt.
44—Basch vs. Taylor.
45—Sweeney vs. Colgate.
46—Levenworth vs. Colms.
47—Clark vs. Ives.
48—Pardee vs. Foote.
49—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch.
50—Dubois vs. Schenck.
51—Hillan vs. Graham.
52—Graf vs. H. Hulsberg.
53—Bishop vs. Empire Trans. Co.
54—Hovey vs. (No. 1) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
55—Hovey vs. (No. 2) Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
56—Eldridge vs. Reed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
599—Bank of N. America vs. Dart.
1111—Mangles vs. DeGroot.
763—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
991—Wehner vs. Smith.
1307—White vs. American Steel Tool Co.

Nos.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.
33—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
1335—Pheles vs. Habirsban.
1247—Martin vs. Blyarts.
333—Albertis vs. Allerton.
334—Same vs. Same.
335—Same vs. Same.
1271—Beal vs. Lohman.
677—Fisher vs. Luling.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
1570—Hand vs. Myers.
1536—Yale Nat. Bank of N. H. vs. Weisse.
1208—McDanielle vs. O'Brien.
1646—Knellis vs. Rats.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
566—Gooden'h Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
1302—Atwood vs. Brett.
1308—Breslin vs. Boehm.
1388—Tooker vs. Grant.
1458—Holmes vs. Roberts.
1522—Collins vs. Horn.
1524—Peltnitz vs. Lieders.
1540—Dowling vs. Geschwind.
1560—Smith vs. Nelson.
1506—Ries vs. Viemeister.
1756—Montana Gold Mining Co. of Colorado vs. Muir.
1564—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
1476—Sutton vs. Adams.
1758—Ellis vs. McKnight.
1494—Ahrensdorf vs. O'Brien.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
1006—Harrington vs. Cunningham.
1438—Leif vs. Sheave.
1760—Astor vs. Keisman.
1358—Meyers vs. Gwyer.
1670—Samuels vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1572—Peil vs. Donaldson.
1762—Johnson vs. Irvin.
1764—Hamilton vs. Lacey.
1368—Marx vs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.
1776—Seidle vs. Ettinger.
1794—Hazard vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1800—Moore vs. Porter.
1802—Napier vs. Porter.
1804—Martin vs. Cain.
1570—Walker vs. Reeves.

Nos.
1596—Buddensick vs. Kehoe.
1662—Appleby vs. Ryan.
1672—Goldsmith vs. Sachse.
1682—Claflin vs. Galinger.
1712—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
554—Whitehurst vs. Tubbs
1724—Butler vs. Bronson.
1734—Dunnigan vs. O'Brien
1740—Kavanagh vs. Chase.
1180—Hyle vs. Cunningham.
1342—Schermerhorn vs. Naylor.
990—Carpenter vs. Strong.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.
1752—Scott vs. Fisher.
572—Kohberts vs. Kelly.
818—Dilworth vs. Bostwick.
1820—Ayer vs. Kobbe.
1824—Waggner vs. Gragg.
1738—Smith vs. Tunis.
1714—Pixley vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1010—Danheiser vs. Fjux.
1834—Danbenberger vs. Feltman.
1838—Reiman vs. Unger.
1862—Wright vs. Dix.
1878—N. Y. City Telegraph Co. vs. Bernhauer.
1880—Clough vs. Hudson.
1886—Baker vs. Thorp.
1888—Michaels vs. Hamann
1890—Hendrickson vs. Wagstaff.
1892—Ireland vs. Donadi.
1894—Reppler vs. Farnan.
1896—Taller vs. Leitersdorf.
1898—Vincent vs. Sands.
1908—Chase vs. Allyn.
1914—Priest vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1922—Giles vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
1928—Johnson vs. Hillyer.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
68—McGinnis vs. White.
113—Katn vs. Kelly.
304—Hahn vs. Curtis.
173—Gooden'h Horseshoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
642—Welch vs. Bates.
418—Bass vs. Seeley.
208—Richardson vs. Herschel.
643—Begerow vs. Hessel.

Nos.
715—Goodkind vs. Sulzberger.
450—Kuehl vs. Ferdinand Meyer et al.
871—Schlichter vs. Morton.
538—Davis vs. Ducreux.
444—Edwards vs. Blum.
342—Baldwin vs. Newburn.
560—Elting Woolen Company vs. Martin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Burrows vs. Houston.
—Reid vs. Houston.
4271—Straus vs. Merman.
4369—Turner vs. Burke.
4058½—Carnie vs. Hammill.
4795—Ryan vs. Schoemaker.
4821—Kyle vs. Weld.
4822—Thompson vs. Weld.
29—Lewis vs. Curry.
75—Kromer vs. Bush.

Nos.
94—Fleischman vs. Dejonge.
99—Albertson vs. Gordon.
101—Pruel vs. Carelena.
117—Kilpatrick vs. Brett.
119—Hughes vs. Shuttleworth.
—Martin vs. Weeks.
—Clarkson vs. Riederman.
—Same vs. Same.
—Tusch vs. Brewster.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
231—Morris vs. Clark.
2—Schwart vs. Wolf.
4791—Merritt vs. Winchell.
3—Schwartz vs. Wolf.
122—Chapman vs. Widger.
133—Beard vs. Va. and Tenn. Air Freight Line.
140—Excelsior Mf'g Co. vs. Libby.
151—Cameron vs. Perry.
159—Teschner vs. Harris.

Nos.
160½—Opps vs. Dowd.
134—Dougherty vs. Carpenter.
183—Froelick vs. Doyle.
180—Foster vs. Wasserman.
37—Viernot vs. Reiser.
267—Ely vs. Elmer.
301—Fannerbach vs. McDermott.
160—Winter vs. Golden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Lyons; robbery.
2—The People vs. Edward Scott; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Eugenio Edwardo Garin; gr'd larceny.

Nos.
4—The People vs. Michael Carroll; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Wm. H. Summers; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117⅝	5	Bk. St. of N. Y...	105
1,000	U.S.5-20C., '62...	115⅛	10	Amer. Ex. Bank..	114
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64..	114⅝	200	W. U. Tel.....	36
10,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65, new.....	113⅜	100	Boston W. P.....	17
			100	Am. Coal.....	37
10,000	U. S. 5-20C., '65, new.....s3	113⅝	200	Quick. M. Co.....	14⅝
			100	do.....	14⅝
10,000	do.....	113⅜	100	do.....	14
9,000	do.....	113⅝	200	Canton.....bet. c.	59
1,000	do.....	113⅜	100	Mariposa M.....	10⅜
14,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67..	114⅝	100	do.....	10⅜
15,000	do.....s3	114⅝	900	Mariposa Pf.....	20⅝
100,000	do.....b30	114⅝	300	do.....s60	20⅜
40,000	do.....b3	114⅝	400	Pacific Mail.....	41⅝
27,000	do.....	114⅝	400	do.....	41⅜
18,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3.....	114⅛	900	do.....s30	41
			20	Adams Ex.....	64⅜
20,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c..	55	100	Wells-Far. Ex.....	20⅜
5,000	do.....b30	55	110	do.....	20
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	48⅜	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	49⅝
30,000	do.....	49	400	N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	98⅜
20,000	do.....	49⅛	2,050	N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.....	95
10,000	do.....	49			
50,000	do.....	49⅛	10,000	do.....	95⅜
45,000	do.....	49⅜	100	do.....	95⅜
4,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62⅜	200	Harlem R.....b30	140
12,000	do.....	62⅜	800	do.....	140
18,000	Va. St. 6s, n.....	66	200	do.....	139⅝
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, b.c.	43	400	Reading.....	96⅜
30,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26⅜	100	do.....	96⅜
10,000	do	26⅜	80	Mich. Cen.....	118⅜
80,000	do	26⅜	300	L. S. & M. S. R.....	85⅝
2,000	do	27	100	do.....b3	85⅜
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.....	85	200	do.....b45	85⅝
			200	do.....b45	85⅝
11,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	90⅛	30	Panama R.....	171
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.....	91⅛	200	Ill. Cen.....	138
			200	Clev. & Pitts.....	93⅜
6,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	71⅜	900	do.....bet. call	93⅜
10,000	do.....	71⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.....	72⅜
2,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	83	100	do.....	72⅜
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92	50	do.....	72⅜
1,000	Erie 1st M.....	95	200	do.....	72⅜
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	89	200	do.....bet. call	72⅜
5,000	Erie 4th M.....	80	200	Ch. & N.W. Pf.....	89⅜
16,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.....	95	200	C., C., C. & Ind.....	74
			700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	87⅜
7,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.....	86	200	do.....bet. call	87⅜
			100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.....	89⅜
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d P.	79			
5,000	C. & N.W. Con. conv. bs.....	90⅛	150	do.....	89⅜
			100	do.....	89⅜
			100	do. bet. call. c	89⅜
3,000	Lack. & W. 1st..	98	300	Alt. & T. H.....	25⅜
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.....	97⅜	100	do.....	26
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.....	58⅜
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77	200	do.....	59⅜
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.....	96	100	do.....	59⅜
			500	Ohio & Miss.....	26⅜
12,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.....	92	162	Del., L. & W.....	105⅜
			270	Morris & Essex..	86⅜
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.....	81	100	N. Y. & N. H. R..	137
			112	N.Y.&N.H.Scrip	127
			25	do.....	138
5,000	Col., C. & Ind.C. 1st M.....	76	500	Bos., H. & Erie R.	6⅜
			100	do.....	7
12,000	do.....	76⅜	100	do.....bet. call	7⅜
2,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.....	89⅜	200	H. & St. Jos. R..	107⅜
			100	do.....	107⅜
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	300	do.....	107⅜
4,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co., 7s.....	95	200	do.....	108
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.....	108
10	Bk. of Amer.....	101	100	do.....	107⅜
50	Merchants' Bank	124	100	Col. C. & Ind.C.R. bs.....	21
38	Cent. Nat. Bank..	102			21
20	do.....	109⅜	300	do.....	20⅜
10	Ocean Bank.....	85	200	do.....	20⅜
20	Nassau Bank.....	105	100	do.....	20⅜
20	Ninth Nat. Bank with priv.....	109	77	do.....bet. call	20⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$30,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C. s3.....	118⅜	$5,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c	114⅜
[illegible]	do.....	117⅜	22,000	do.....	114⅜
1,500	do.....small	117⅜	1,500	do.....small	114
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....c	113⅜	4,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅜
500	do.....small	113⅜	15,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.....	111⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅜	$10,000	Mar. T. 10s ctfs. bet. call.....	[illegible]
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex c.	62⅜	100	Adams Ex.....b30	64⅜
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, n.....	66	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.....	20⅜
25,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Panama R.....	172
[illegible]	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	71⅜	[illegible]	Harlem.....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Clev. & Pitts.....	[illegible]
1,000	Col. C. & I. C.	[illegible]			
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. b. c	72⅜
5,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.....	81	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. s3	89⅜
3,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	81	100	N. J. Cen.....	99
5,000	Morris & Es. 1st	92	100	Mil. & St. P.....	72⅜
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	109	200	Ohio & Miss.....	26⅜
100	Mariposa Mining.	10	100	Col. C. & I. C. R.	20⅜
500	Mar. Pf.....	20⅜	200	do.....	20⅜
200	do.....s10	20⅜	200	Chic. & Alt.....	146
300	do.....	21	40	do.....	146⅜
100	Pacific Mail.....	41⅜	100	Bos., H. & E.....	7⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Cumberland.....	32⅜	200	Pac. Mail.....	40⅝
100	do.....	32⅜	200	L. S. & M. So. R.	85⅜
200	Mariposa P.....	20⅜	200	Ohio & Miss. R.....	26⅜
100	Canton Co.....	57⅜	100	do.....b3	26⅜
200	West. U. Tel.....	36⅜	250	Chic. & N. W.....	72⅜
100	do.....b3	36⅜	100	do.....b3	72⅜
300	Reading.....	96⅜	200	Mil. & St. P.....	72⅜
200	do.....	96⅜	100	Bos., H. & E.....	7

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 5.

From opening to 3½ P. M.			200	Rock Island.....c	116⅜
800	Rock Island.....	117	200	do.....	116⅜
400	do.....	117⅜	200	do.....c	116⅜
100	do.....c	117	300	do.....s3	116⅜
100	do.....s3	116⅜	400	do.....	116⅜
300	do.....	116⅜	100	do.....	117⅜
600	do.....	116⅜	100	do.....s3	117⅜
500	do.....	116⅜	100	do.....s3	117

MONDAY, Feb. 7—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was generally steady. In Foreign Imports the new arrivals are larger than the amount of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed. The former reach nearly six and a half millions, while the Customs duties paid would indicate less than $5,000,000 as marketed. The clearances of Domestic Produce are again on a liberal scale, after several light weeks in January. The Cotton movement was large in receipts at this and the Southern ports and the stocks on hand have run up to the aggregate of 529,000 bales, with 915,000 bales of the present crop to come to tide-water, to make up the estimated crop of 2,750,000 bales, which some authorities now believe will be exceeded. The Railway traffic at the West continues to run behind last Winter, though some of the telegrams within a day or two speak of a partial improvement. The traffic over the New-York Central and Hudson is ahead of last season, and for the Railway year ending Sept. 30 next there is now every probability that the gross receipts will reach *twenty-four millions of dollars*, as against $22,100,000 last year.

The Bank movement continues easy, and the Loans of the past week were run up to correspond more nearly with the recent accumulation of Deposits than during the previous fortnight. They are still, however, $2,000,000 less than this time last year, when the Deposits were only $196,000,000 as against $214,000,000 at present. Money on actual employment on Stocks and in Trade is quoted 6@7 ⅌ cent., but large balances are left with the Brokers at 5 ⅌ cent., and occasionally, as on Saturday, at 4 ⅌ cent. The Stock Exchange shows a general improvement on the Railways and Southern State Bonds, while the business of the week in Gold and the Public Funds was comparatively steady and at slightly lower figures.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 5, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans.....	$4,189,848
Decrease in Specie.....	1,478,468
Increase in other Legal Tenders.....	1,266,216
Increase in Deposits.....	4,589,266
Increase in Circulation.....	34,199

	Feb. 6, '70.	Feb. 5, '70.	Jan. 29, '70
National Capital	$74,057,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,945,916	12,969,898	12,969,898
Total Capital	$84,003,616	$86,104,898	$86,104,898
Loans	266,541,722	264,514,119	260,324,271
Gold and Gold Notes	27,929,404	28,907,248	40,478,714
Other Legal Tenders	53,424,133	58,048,384	56,782,168
Deposits	196,602,899	214,739,179	210,150,912
Circulation	34,246,436	33,746,481	33,712,282
In Sub-Treasury	85,679,968	81,156,217	80,681,207

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 29, '70.	Feb. 5, '70.	Feb. 6, '69.
On deposit	$210,150,912	$214,739,149	$196,602,899
Circulation	33,712,282	33,746,481	34,246,436
Total	$243,863,195	$248,485,630	$230,849,335
25 ⅌ ct. would be	60,965,799	62,121,407	57,712,334
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	97,497,882	97,045,630	81,363,537
Excess	$36,532,083	$34,924,223	$24,651,203
Rate for money	6 ⅌ cent.	6 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,375,485, against the total entries of $4,625,828 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,822,470, against $3,705,274 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $249,304, against $996,953 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,305,288. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,968.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	Jan. 8	$4,547,895
August	27,227,202	Jan. 15	4,357,548
September	22,270,489	Jan. 22	5,046,404
October	17,009,219	Jan. 29	6,338,518
November	19,684,197	Feb. 5	6,375,485
December	18,153,434		
Total since July 1			$155,596,997
Against same date in 1869			145,616,226
Increase since July 1			$9,980,771

The Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,268	Jan. 5	$2,174,819
August	18,624,219	Jan. 12	2,518,756
September	17,226,964	Jan. 19	2,462,778
October	18,089,256	Jan. 26	2,696,806
November	17,392,002	Feb. 2	3,822,470
December	18,558,887		
Total since July 1			$124,628,908
Against same date 1869			95,478,678
Increase since July 1			$29,150,230
Gold, Feb. 5, 1870			120⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 6, 1869			135⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	Jan. 8	$482,670
August	2,027,940	Jan. 15	232,923
September	1,763,171	Jan. 22	600,089
October	2,531,076	Jan. 29	1,366,708
November	1,126,845	Feb. 5	249,304
December	1,782,849		
Total since July 1			$19,588,248
Against the same time 1869			26,020,331
Decrease since July 1			$6,432,083

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,284,482
August	14,219,915	August	1,667,983
September	12,504,328	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,989
December	6,966,660	December	2,430,397
January	10,152,898	January	17,622,726
Feb. 5	1,926,395	Feb. 5	563,248
Total, 1870	$76,749,653	Total, 1870	$62,006,443
Total, 1869	71,650,340	Total, 1869	62,240,391

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Feb. 6, '69.
American Gold Coin	121⅛@120⅜	135⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115⅜@115⅛	113⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	114⅜@114⅛	109⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	112⅜@112⅛	100⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅜@ 98⅜	
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	91⅜@ 96⅜	
Rock Island	113⅜@117	132⅜
Lake Shore	84⅜@ 85⅜	99⅜
Northwestern	71⅜@ 72⅜	83⅜
Reading	95⅜@ 96⅜	95⅜
Northwestern Preferred	88⅜@ 89⅜	91⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜@ 27	36⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅜@ 41⅜	113⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86⅜@ 87⅜	78⅜
St. Paul Common	72⅜@ 73⅜	64
New Tennessee 6s	48⅜@ 49⅜	57⅜
New North Carolina 6s	24⅜@ 27⅜	51⅜
Old Virginia 6s	60⅜@ 62⅜	57
New-Jersey Central	98⅜@ 99	113⅜

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. firmer and higher than on Friday. The range of transactions was 120⅜@120⅜@121@120⅜@120⅜ ⅌ cent. The Treasury Office received Gold Customs for the week, $2,305,288; paid out $563,248 for Gold interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Banks lose on their Gold averages of the week, $1,478,468, and gain $1,266,216 in Greenbacks. They add $4,189,848 to their Loans and Discounts, and their general line of Deposits is up $4,589,266. The Money market left off easy at 6 ⅌ cent., as the rule, to the Brokers on call loans, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. at Bank on Discounted paper. The private Bankers and Trust Companies are allowing their dealers only 4 ⅌ cent. on their balances, and we hear of considerable sums being left on the Public Funds, subject to call, with the leading dealers, at 5 ⅌ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were quiet after the sailing of Saturday's steamers. The rates remain firm at 109 on London, and 5.15⅜ to the dollar on Paris.

The Stock Exchange was stronger in nearly all departments, as compared with Friday's sales. The Public Funds recovered ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The Southern State Bonds were in good request. The old Virginias sold up to 62⅜; the new to 67; the new North Carolinas advanced to 27½; Tennessees, new, 49⅜; Louisiana Levee 6 ⅌ cents, 71½ per cent. The Railway list was strongest on New-York Central Stock and Scrip at 98⅜@98⅝ and 95⅜@96⅛ respectively, and the Western Roads were generally firmer, and the Miscellaneous Shares higher on Mariposa and lower on Quicksilver.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 5.

	Friday.	Saturday
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold Coin	120⅜	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	48⅜	48⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	26⅜	27⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅜	98⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94⅜	96⅜
Reading Railroad	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	117
Northwestern Common	72⅜	72⅜
Northwestern Preferred	89⅜	89⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	87⅜	87⅜
St. Paul Common	72⅜	72⅜
Lake Shore	85⅜	85⅜
Erie	25	24⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	27
New-Jersey Central	98⅜	99

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ c. reg., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅜
6 ⅌ c. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 coup.	112⅜
5-20 coup., '65	115	6s Currency	111⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	55	Ala. 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, new bds	48⅜	Ala. 8s	94
Va. 6s, ex coup	62⅜	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '75	101
Va. 6s, new bds	67	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '81	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '86	102
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	102
N. Car. 6s	43	Ill. Canal, coup.6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	27⅜	Ill. Canal, coup.6s, '79	100
S. Car. 6s	86	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	85	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108⅜
S. C. 6s, Ap. and Oct.	86⅜	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108⅜
Mo. 6s	90⅜	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	102
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	102
La. 6s	71⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	105
La. 6s, new bonds	67	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	105
La. 6s, levee bds	71⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	106
La. 8s, levee bds	82	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	106
Conn. 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74	102
R. I. 6s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	79
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	88	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.Est.	86⅜	Gal. & Chi. ex.	97⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88⅜	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st Extended	95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	95⅜
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	89⅜	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	87	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '92	79⅜	Cle. & Tol. Sinking F.	97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	74⅜	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104⅜	N. J. Cen. new bds	99
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	103
Harlem, 1st	101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	92
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., 1st	110	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	94
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
M.S.&N.I.S.F., 7 ⅌ c.	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	93	Chi. & Alt. Income	87⅜
Cen. Pacific Bonds	95⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	86	Ohio & Miss. con.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	99	D. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H., 2d pf.	85	Peninsula R. Bds.	80
Alton & T. H., 2d. inc.	74	St. L. & I. Mtn. Bds.	80⅜
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	87⅜	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102⅜
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	89
Con. 7 ⅌ c. con.	90⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	89
H. & St. J. Land Gr.	106	Mil. & St. P. I & M.d.	85
Lack. & Wes. Bonds	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	82⅜
D., L. & W. 2d M.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	88⅜	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	76⅜
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅜	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	60
Tol. & W. Equi. Bds.	72⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Gt. West. 1st M., '88	88	T. Peoria & W., E. D.	80
Gt. West. 2d M., '93	76⅜	T. Peoria & W., W. D.	76

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	115
Merchants'	123⅜	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	136	Citizens'	130
Union	128	Grocers'	110
America	144	East River	104
City	310	Market	118
North River	96	Corn Exchange	126
Tradesmen's	153	Continental	98⅜
Greenwich	300	St. Nicholas	120
National	115	Commonwealth	110⅜
Merchants' Exchange	103	Imp'ters' and Traders'	142
State of New-York	102	Park	163
Commerce	120⅜	Manf'rs and Merch'ts'	100
Ocean	84	Central National	109
Mercantile	115	Fourth National	102
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	105⅜
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental	150⅜
Bank of N. America	101	Gold Exchange	50
Hanover	104⅜	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	110

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5. }

General balance yesterday	$83,893,561 43
Gold receipts	443,304 85
Gold payments	3,262,482 92
Gold balance	75,552,602 11
Currency receipts	837,988 44
Currency payments	823,317 36
Currency balance	5,335,314 28
General balance	81,156,217 20
Customs	367,000 00
Gold certificates canceled and sent to Washington	3,177,680 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE.
CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES, OF $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED, 12,000 SHARES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The subscription books of the above Company are open at our office for the sale of 10,000 shares at par.

We can recommend the above stock as a safe investment, it being the only opposition Company in Baltimore, and the stock of the old Company has sold at 600 per cent. on the original par.

For particulars apply to
DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
No. 61 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	26	Leather, sides	8,007
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Spts Turpentine, bbls.	30
Cotton, bales	1,488	Resin, bbls	1,285
Cotton Seed, bags	114	Tar, bbls	201
Eggs, bbls	136	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,961
Dried Fruit, pkgs	44	Pork, bbls	115
Flour, bbls	8,781	Cutmeats, pkgs	108
Cornmeal, bags	1,500	Stearine, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	380	Butter, pkgs	1,846
Corn, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pkgs	118
Malt, bushels	1,062	Lard, pkgs	100
Oats, bushels	4,516	Lard, kegs	350
Beans, bushels	810	Tallow, pkgs	18
Peas, bushels	8,000	Dressed Hogs	137
Hops, bales	29	Whisky, bbls	1,013
Hides, No.	500	Wool, bales	57
Hides, bales	369		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—173 pkgs. Butter, 194,481 lbs. Bacon, 300 tierces Beef, 113 logs Maple, 636 bbls. Bone Dust, 8,332 lbs. Shoulders, 38,150 lbs. Cheese, 2,165 lbs. Hams, 1,149 bales Cotton, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 542 bbls. Resin, 182,039 lbs. Tallow, 21,124 bushels Wheat, 491 bbls. Flour, 1,204 pkgs. Rubber, 70,000 lbs. Lard.

By the brig *O. Blanchard*, for Liverpool—276 tons Logwood.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—509,169 lbs Bacon, 115,052 lbs. Cheese, 315 bbls. Pork, 225 lbs. Cotton Seed, 201,616 lbs. Lard, 734 bales Cotton, 32 bags Sea Island Cotton, 13 pkgs. Fruits, 500 bbls. Flour, 7 cases Organs, 7,240 lbs. Ham, 44 pkgs. Skins, 73 pkgs. Hardware, 87 tierces Beef.

By the schooner *Emblyn*, for Queenstown—58,794 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Helene*, for Bremen—150 Oars, 29 casks Bark, 1,585,869 lbs. Logwood, 116 Elk Horns, 4 bundles Elk Horns.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—29,040 bushels Wheat, 28 cases Sewing Machines, 4 cases Machinery, 5,079 bbls. Flour, 200 tierces Beef, 104 casks Sperm Oil, 21,300 lbs. Hams, 229 boxes Bacon, 1 case Segars, 17 bales Hogs' Hair, 3,412 Staves, 13,800 lbs. Tallow, 269 bags Waste, 109 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—124 bundles Whalebone, 2 cases Oil Peppermint, 2 bales Snakeroot, 240 dozen cases Watch Oil, 2,368 bags Coffee, 601 bales Cotton, 4 pkgs. Beef.

By the brig *E. Miller*, for Sierra Leone—79 hhds. Tobacco, 30 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Flour, 41,705 ft. Boards, 50,000 Shingles.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 922 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but quoted firm. Java at 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 15c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A very moderate movement has been reported in all descriptions at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 1,940 bales, for immediate delivery, including 804 bales to spinners, 480 bales to shippers, 105 bales to speculators and 250 bales in transit. Also, 2,300 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, February, 24½c.; 1,100 bales do., March, 24¼c.@24¾c.; 600 bales do., April, 25c.; 100 bales do., May, 25⅛c.; 100 bales do., July, 25¼c.; 100 bales do., April, private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull, closing heavy at a decline of ⅛@¼c. from Saturday's quotations. The reported accession of the Liverpool market, in consequence of the heavy receipts, have made it impossible to induce good staples Cotton on the market, and for other good staples Cotton on the market, and the sales for the week have been 5,386 bales, of which spinners took 1,386 bales and exporters 2,578 bales, 1,900 bales to speculators and 421 bales in transit. The future market was the scene of considerable activity, the operators contracting for 18,200 bales, the bulk of which was for March and April deliveries, closing dull at our lowest quotations. The sales on 'basis Low Middling,' have been: January, 100 bales at 24½c.; for February, 2,600 bales at 24c.@24⅞c.; for March, 7,000 bales at 24½c.@25½c.; for April, 1,800 bales at 25c.@25½c.; for June, 1,000 bales at 25½c.@26c.; for July, 100 bales at 25½c.@26c.; for August, 50 bales at 25¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 7,129 bales; to Bremen, 2,068 bales; to Hamburg, 1,364 bales. Total, 10,562 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 42,480 bales; to the Continent, 13,455 bales. Total, 55,935 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Good Ordinary	23⅜	23⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Low Middling	24⅜	24⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26⅜
Good Middling	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,376
Receipts last week	19,187
Receipts the preceding week	18,244
Receipts since Sept. 1	426,792
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	588,720
Export clearances since our last	2,760
Exports since Sept. 1	188,695
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	384,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated Stock here	63,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,806,125
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,415,709
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	987,350
Exports same time 1868-69	708,750
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,615
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	503,550
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	385,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at all the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,296
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,308	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,241	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,006	16,846	69,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,983	34,983
Oct. 31	45,366	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,397	39,078	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	20,022	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,289	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,880	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,459	47,982	65,747	41,860	101,830	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	65,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Saturday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	47,868	212,650	11,373	6,062
Mobile	9,416	73,524	3,275	1,611
Galveston	9,271	47,182	3,330	....
Florida	574	....	....	....
Savannah	16,565	68,452	10,027	900
Charleston	7,280	22,070	8,250	1,040
New-York	10,737	63,670	7,130	3,552
Boston, Phil., Balt.	7,028	16,000	1,689	290
Total this week	108,739	503,548	45,104	13,455
Previously rep.	1,697,384	....	599,696	329,091
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	1,806,123	503,548	644,800	342,546
Same time l'st y'r	1,415,684	385,012	434,856	271,882

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	348,000	256,560
Afloat from India	60,000	106,000
Afloat from America	163,000	125,000
Stock in London, (est.)	105,000	131,990
Afloat for London	35,000	66,000
Stock in Havre	84,760	51,840
Afloat for Havre	35,266	46,633
Stock in Bremen	3,325	6,055
Afloat for Bremen	18,287	13,327
Stock in United States ports	503,548	385,012
Stock in the interior towns	103,623	95,058
Total	1,457,809	1,282,470
Increase in visible supply		175,339

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 70,000 bales; same time 1869, 105,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅝d.; then, 12⅜d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, Jan. 28.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	21,990	20,322
Columbus, Ga.	14,700	17,200
Macon, Ga.	17,339	14,532
Selma, Ala.	7,804	7,000
Montgomery, Ala.	13,069	10,609
Memphis, Tenn.	24,416	21,365
Nashville, Tenn.	4,305	4,025
Total	103,623	95,058

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly dealt in at, in most instances, a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 05@$5 35; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 35@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 05@$5 45 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 85
Extra State	5 05@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 05@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 35@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been very dull at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $4@$4 85 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal is very quiet at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at from $2 25@$2 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—A light business has been transacted in Wheat, chiefly for export, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 38,800 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 29, chiefly Amber, at $1 29, delivered; ordinary No. 1 Spring at $1 20, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; and White California, part at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted rather steadier in price, though the dealings have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 88c.@93c. for New do.; 98c.@$1 for Yellow; 95c.@$1 03 for White Jersey, Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in limited request at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State, ⅌ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley has been in light demand, but held with rather more firmness; 3,700 bushels sold, including two-rowed State at from 90c.@$1, the latter rate for very choice; four-rowed do., $1@$1 03, and Canada West at $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and heavy at from $1@$1 20 ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,350 bushels. Oats have been quoted higher, and have been in rather better request; sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@60c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 60c.@60½c. for White Ohio, in small lots; 60c.@61c. for State; 50c.@58c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 991 bbls. Flour and 21,124 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 5,079 bbls. Flour and 29,040 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, 50 bbls. Flour for Sierra Leone.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate supply and demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—With moderate receipts and a fair inquiry, prices have been well supported. The week's receipts have been 46,249 Hides; sales 54,100 Hides and 42 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 14,400 Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22½@23 lbs., 22½c.@23½c., gold, selected; 4,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 1,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10½ lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 4,120 Dry Entre Rios, (part Armys,) 22½ lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 7,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 900 Dry California, (to arrive,) 23 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry California Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Bahia, 21½ lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,750 Dry Tobasco, 20 lbs., 17c.@18½c., gold, as they run; 480 Dry Central American, 19 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savanilla, 21 lbs., private terms; 309 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,360 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 26½c., currency, as they run; 1,600 Dry Texas, 22@27 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 1,050 Wet-salted Vera Cruz, 40 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet-salted Texas, 70 lbs., 11c., currency, as they run; 3,200 City Slaughter, 55@75 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; 17 bales Manila Buffalo, private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½ lbs., 15½c., gold. The stock on hand is 29,800 Hides and 800 bales, (same time last year 16,300 Hides,) as follows: 24,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 500 Dry Montevideo, 700 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 1,800 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,300 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 800 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been held with firmness, but have been without activity. We quote: New-York at 20c.@25c.; Eastern at 18c.@22c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 5c.@10c.; Old-Olds, 3c.@8c., ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 29 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—A fairly active movement has been reported in Sole, which has been offered less freely and quoted buoyant in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 33c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 39c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 39c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 35c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@25c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 29c.@32c., ⅌ lb. The receipts since our last have been 8,007 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet for all kinds, though prices have favored buyers decidedly. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 32c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c., ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@33c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@60c.
Porto Rico	40c.@65c.	[illegible]
English Islands	....	32c.@60c.
New-Orleans	....	60c.@77c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been steady, but dull, on the basis of $2 15 for Strained ⅌ 280 lbs. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand at about previous figures; sales, 140 bbls., on the basis of 46c. for merchantable lots ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon. Crude, nominally ... Rosin, Strained, $2 15@$2 20 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2@$2 25. Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been only a limited movement reported in the leading kinds, including Crude Whale at 80c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 56@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 47½; Red Oil at 90c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 91c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and depressed in the local market at 15½c.@16½c., in bulk, and 21½c.@22c. in shipping order, ⅌ gallon. In Philadelphia, lots in shipping order have been quoted dull at 21c. ⅌ gallon. A sale of equal to 5,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, was reported as having been made on the Upper Creek, for delivery up to July 5, at $4 50 ⅌ bbl. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 360 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been sparingly sought after at rather easier rates, Standard White having been quoted here at 30½c.@30¾c., and at Philadelphia at 29½c.@30c., for early delivery, ⅌ gallon, with no important sales reported. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,961 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,170 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 58,794 gallons. Standard White, in cases, has been in demand and steady at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is dull at 11c.@11½c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer in price, but not in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 385 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 50 for New Mess; $22 50 for Western Prime Mess; $25 25 for Thin Mess, and $29 for Uninspected Clear, ⅌ bbl. Also 1,000 bbls New Mess, sellers' option, March, $26 50 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 11¼c.@11¾c. for inferior to choice Western, and 12¼c.@13c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are quiet but steady; sales have been confined to 100 pkgs., at 11¼c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in demand at well supported rates; sales equal to 380 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 14c.; Short Rib at 14⅝c.@15c.; Long Rib at 15¼c.@15½c., ⅌ lb. Lard has been depressed in price on a restricted business; sales have been reported since our last of 300 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@17¼c., for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15⅝c. for City, and 15¾c.@16c. for good to prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also 750 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller March at 16c., and seller two months at 15¾c. ⅌ lb. Also, 50 cases choice City, (Colgate's,) in caddies, at 19c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30, ⅌ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at from $28@$32 ⅌ bbl; sales 80 bbls. Butter has been quiet since our last, including State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ⅌ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,846 pkgs. Cheese has been inactive at from 6c.@18c. as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 118 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ⅌ lb	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	27@30
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	42@43
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	34@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ⅌ lb.	22@28
Fair quality Western firkins, ⅌ lb.	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ⅌ lb.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb.	17@20

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ⅌ lb.	17½@18
Fine quality State Factories, ⅌ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	20 @23
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ⅌ lb.	20 @23
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factories, ⅌ lb.	6 @12

SUGARS—Have been rather steadier in price, with an improved call noted for refining grades, though the actual dealings have not been very extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 387 hhds. Cuba, Martinique, &c., at from 9½c.@10⅛c., and 416 boxes Havana at from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10⅛c.; fair to very good to choice Grocery grades at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.@11⅛c., ⅌ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10⅜c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c.@10½c. Refined Sugars are in fair request, ranging from 13c.@14½c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10c.; also 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16c.; and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 1,013 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, and grain rates have been decidedly lower. For Liverpool there was taken, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; and 15,500 bushels Wheat at 3½d. ⅌ bushel. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel from Philadelphia with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation advertised," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 9th inst., for the following Supplies and Transportation. Supplies to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

"SUPPLIES."

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

6 boxes Tin, XX Prime, 14x20, 1,000 pounds ¾ Hoop Iron, 400 pounds Sheet Lead, 4 pounds square foot, 500 pounds, 2d. cut., and 100 pounds 6d. Finishing Nails. 100 pounds White Lead, in oil, 25 pounds Gum Camphor in lumps, 1 dozen Small Sponges, 12 dozen Lamp Chimneys, 5 pounds Cotton Twine Sewing, 100 pounds Worsted Yarn, all wool, 7 Iron Wheelbarrows, 1 Leather Splitting Gauge, 10 inch, 3 3-inch Flue Brushes, complete, 9 solid Punches, square cast steel, 0 to 8, 4 pair Shoe Lasts, Nos. 6 to 9, 6 dozen Sash Tools, Nos. 4, 5 and 8, 1 Washburn's improved Chuck, 4-inch, 3 Patent Extension Bitts, 3 pairs Office Shears, 2 sets Alphabete Stamps, Letters and Figures, 1-12 and ¼-inch, 4 Rivet Set and Headers, cast steel, Nos. 00, 2, 4 and 8, 13-dozen Files, 8 to 16-inch ass't., 19 gross Brass Screws, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, 3 dozen L'Hommidieu's Ship Augurs, 9-16, ⅝ and 11-16 inch., 5 gross Iron Screws, 1¼, No. 16, 5 pounds Split Escutcheon Pins, 30 pounds Red Sealing Wax, common, 300 balls Black Wax, 30 sets Gimbals for Argand Lamps.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2 Reams Emery Cloth, each Nos. FFF, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120; 10 pounds Escutcheon Pins, ⅜ in.; 300 pounds Hard Brown Soap; 2,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, each 1¼ in. 2 in., and 1,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, 1¼ in.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

2,000 Bushels Hardwood Charcoal, 1 Barrel Spanish Brown, 1 Carboy Sulphuric Acid, 1 Carboy Muriatic Acid, 1 Carboy Dipping.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that, in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

TRANSPORTATION.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For about 53 kegs of pickles and 254 boxes containing shoes, soap, candles and small stores, measuring in all about 557 feet, to be taken direct from the Navy Yard, New-York, and delivered at Callao, Peru. Freight free (of primage. Payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading.

Bidders for supplies are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms for supplies will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work on twenty-one miles of railway, between the towns of Hastings and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 160 3d-st., St. Paul.

D. C. SHEPARD,
Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co.
Dated Jan. 29, 1870.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do them without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MASANIELLO, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Leirano, Reyna, Barili, and Mlle. Sand.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Leading characters by Mrs. Howard Paul and Messrs. Gueretti and Girrebeuck.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—PILGRIMS OF LOVE. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
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Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A telegram from Paris says that M. Rochefort has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities, no appeal having been taken from the sentence, which thus became final. Another political speaker, Gustave Flourens, is also to be prosecuted for language used at a political meeting. M. Le Verrier, the astronomer and Senator, has been removed from the directorship of the Imperial Observatory for action in the Senate inconsistent with his official position....Two buildings in Marseilles fell on Saturday morning with a great crash, burying twelve persons in the ruins. It is not known how many are killed, as but two bodies have as yet been recovered. The accident caused great excitement....The duel between the Spanish politicians, Senor Figueras and Colonel Luque will probably be fought, as the offensive expressions will not be withdrawn......The Duke of Montpensier, it is reported, will no longer be pressed for the Spanish throne. Prince George, a Catholic, and a son of the King of Saxony, and Prince Charles of Prussia, are now among the principal candidates named.... The clerical estimates passed the Cortes in Madrid on Friday, after great opposition.... English manufacturers of steel, it is said, are preparing to take advantage of the expiration of the Bessemer patents, which occurs next month ....The dissatisfaction existing in England in regard to the telegraphic management is represented as universal, and particularly so since the new arrangement went into effect. Complaints of delay and error are said to be general, and the confusion something extraordinary.... General Hines left Paris on Saturday for Panama to conduct the survey for the new Darien Canal Company....The agents of the American Cable Company have returned to Paris with the concession from the Dutch Government for the landing of the cable in Holland.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to the 1st inst. are to the effect that an attempt to assassinate Lerdo de Tejada and proclaim Santa Anna had been discovered and the principals arrested. Puebla is reported quiet. A battle is reported to have taken place in San Luis Potosi, which resulted in a victory of the insurgent troops, and the capture by them of twenty pieces of artillery. General Negrete is said to be in Mexico secretly working in the interests of Santa Anna.

A proclamation by the President is issued this morning, publishing the additional articles to the treaty with China, signed by Mr. Seward, Mr. Burlingame, Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku.

The order of exercises for the funeral of the late Mr. Peabody, at Peabody, to-morrow, is exceedingly simple. There will be sacred music by a select choir, reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Marsh, address by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and a prayer by Rev. Professor Barbour.

A terrible storm is reported from Wilmington, N. C., and a number of marine disasters as the result. The schooner *Eleanor T.*, from Baltimore, among others, went ashore near Fort Fisher, and her crew, consisting of five men, are probably all lost.

The branch mint at Carson, Nev., began operations on Friday, coining silver dollars.

A Washington dispatch says the President, when notified of the rejection of Mr. Hoar, will send to the Senate the name of Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, for one of the vacancies in the Supreme Court.

A Havana dispatch says General Gayenoche defeated the insurgents in a recent engagement, capturing two guns and many prisoners, among whom it is reported a son of Cespedes, 11 years of age, was found.

In San Domingo the revolutionists under the leadership of Pimentel, are marching northward, and are reported to have captured Guagubin.

At Rushville, Mo., on Tuesday last, Joseph Fry killed two men, Jackson and Sinclair Hurst, by striking them on the head with a piece of scantling. The Hursts are said to have been intoxicated, and the assailing parties.

The Red River *New Nation* gives an account of a meeting held at Fort Garry, Jan. 1, at which a motion made by Reille was carried, that twenty representatives elected by the English residents should meet an equal number elected by the French, on the 25th ult., with a view to an adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mrs. Medina Sutcliffe, under arrest at Providence, R. I., for attempting to shoot Mrs. Ariadne B. Mercur, was examined in that city on Saturday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Hon. Truman H. Hoag, Representative in Congress from Ohio, died in Washington, on Saturday, of pneumonia.

The Golden Gate Iron Works at San Francisco, Cal., were burned on Saturday morning. A slight earthquake shock was felt in that city on Friday.

The steamboat *America* sank a few days ago near Little Rock, Ark., in three minutes after the alarm was given, and five persons are known to have perished. The saved lost all their effects.

On Friday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cattaraugus County, Theodore Nichlas, the murderer of Dr. Andrew Mead, in Alleghany, N. Y., was convicted and sentenced to be hanged March 18.

The meeting of the Virginia Legislature on Tuesday is looked forward to with interest in Washington. The custom of inaugurating Governors will be observed for the first time in Virginia in the case of Governor Walker, who will make an inaugural address and give a reception at the Executive Mansion in Richmond.

Commissioner Delano has received a report of a very successful whisky raid upon the illicit distilleries in the Fourth District of Georgia. Eighteen stills were seized and a number of arrests made. The value of the seized property amounts to $3,500. The distance traveled was 700 miles.

At a recent meeting held in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, a resolution was adopted declaring the Confederation a failure, and advocating annexation to the United States. In Prince Edward's Island a union association has been formed to aid the cause of the Confederacy.

The Committee of the Kansas Legislature charged with investigating alleged corruption of members of its delegation in Congress, has reported that there were no facts on which to base an investigation.

Rev. Dr. Elton, the pastor of a Baptist Church in Windsor, Conn., and a graduate of Brown University of the Class of 1813, died on Saturday in Boston.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday night, H. L. Church, a railway conductor, shot and killed Michael Culligan in a street fight. Church surrendered himself to the authorities and was committed to prison.

Sargent's wheel manufactory and three adjoining buildings, at West Amesbury, and the machine shops of Tracy & Eldridge, at Milford, both in Massachusetts, were burned on Friday night. Loss in the one case, $40,000; insurance, $12,000; in the other $30,000, with no insurance.

A dispatch from Boston says Prince Arthur attended Trinity Church yesterday, but there was no gathering about the doors, or other manifestation of unusual interest.

A telegram from Governor Reed, of Florida, says that the effort to impeach him has been defeated, and that his administration has been sustained by two-thirds of the House.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Poughkeepsie, in which a German 85 years of age was suffocated. He was asleep in a stable in the rear. Three horses were burned at the same time.

The revelations of smuggling through the mails at Chicago continue. Packages have been seized addressed to a Freeport, Ill., milliner, who acknowledges smuggling to the amount of $500 in valuable furs and laces, in packages like ordinary newspaper packages. A gross of hymn books addressed to Brigham Young, Salt Lake, has also been seized.

The Pensions and How to Pay Them.

It is estimated that the pension service of the coming fiscal year will demand an appropriation of thirty million dollars. Each succeeding year the rolls have grown in size and expensiveness. With the death of Bakeman, last year, the last Revolutionary pensioner was stricken from the lists; but no less than 887 widows of Revolutionary soldiers are still there, and a most remarkable, and, indeed, marvelous circumstance, is that they diminished but by a single name in the twelvemonth. Next, we have the list of pensioners—namely, 2,350 invalid soldiers, and 1,298 widows and children—for the wars prior to 1861. And, finally, we have our pensioners of the War of the Rebellion, who numbered on the 1st of July last no less than 187,963, and on whom was expended, including the wages of disbursing agents, $28,422,884.

We do not give these swelling figures in any spirit of fault-finding, but, on the contrary, rejoice that the country has been and is so liberal. We think, with the President, that the munificence of the nation has been signally manifest in its constant additions to the pension roll since the close of the war, and its constant increase of allowance to those soldiers who were wholly or permanently disabled while in the line of duty. For example, though 4,876 names were stricken from the rolls last year, 23,196 new names were put on: the total increase of expenditure was over four millions, while, as we have seen, something like two millions of increase are looked for in the year to come. "Public opinion," says General Grant, "has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service."

The only question is, how to decrease the extra expenses connected with pensions—or, to put it more accurately, how to bring a larger share of the money actually expended to the beneficiaries themselves. Now the expenses to pensioners are mainly threefold—those of the original application, those of the medical examination, and those of the successive disbursements. Touching the first of these, it seems to us now nearly time to facilitate the procurement of pensions through Government means, without any expense whatever. Of course, it was idle for some years to try to do so. If we had trusted to governmental machinery for obtaining pensions, probably not one in ten would have got them. Perhaps a quarter of a million names have been added to the rolls within the last ten years; possibly we may put at a million the number of applications made for pensions, bounty, and back pay. Private agents alone could do this vast work—agents present at the residence of the parties applying. But now that the pressure is greatly relieved, it may be desirable to constitute certain agents, with fixed salaries or with commissions, the Government authorities for obtaining pensions, and so pay the full amount of the pension directly to the pensioner.

Again, regarding medical examinations, General Cox has recommended that a sufficient number of medical officers be permanently attached to the Pension Office to make the required examinations of invalid pensioners, as well as of applicants for invalid pensions, or for an increase of rates, and that the fees now paid for these examinations be turned into a fund for paying proper salaries to the medical examiners. And, finally, as to disbursements, we have the excellent Post Office project of General Butler, which we hope that gentleman will push to success. It would be a great gain if, instead of the present arrangement, it could be made practicable for the pensioners to draw small amounts every month at the nearest Post Office, without payment of agents' fees. Secretary Cox recommends also that the salaries of the several pension agents be fixed at the amount actually paid them during the past fiscal year, and that the sliding scale, dependent upon disbursements, be abolished. We believe that, with these four improvements, or with any of them, the pension fund would be distributed with more advantage to the pensioner; and it is this result, after all, and not any decrease of expenditure for so admirable an object, which the country desires.

The Funding Bill Before the Senate.

The Funding bill reported to the Senate last week is not the bill drafted by the Secretary of the Treasury, which was in fewer sections and related exclusively to the refunding of Five-twenties; but the bill of the majority of the Finance Committee, embracing other sections not pertinent to funding. The early sections relate to the main object of the measure. The divisions of dates and sums, as well as rates of interest, differ from the original draft in placing the five per cents at twenty years in place of eighteen; the four and a half per cents at thirty years in place of twenty-four, and the four per cents at forty years in place of thirty. These are certainly more practicable in the present condition of the money markets of the world, and the plan would have been still more acceptable had the option of earlier redemption reserved by the Government, after the expiration of one-half the time, been altogether omitted. Leaving out of view the probability of this option being availed of, its omission would have simplified the whole negotiation and still left the assurance of the desired average interest of four and a half per cent. on twelve hundred millions of dollars.

The other details of the funding plan are such as the Administration desired, and seem every way proper to render the policy a success to the full amount at home and abroad. The National Banking law is to be revised in respect of the basis of circulation, after twelve months notice to the present banks, and this will secure the early initiation of the four and a half and four per cent. bonds, while the five per cents are being placed in the open markets. The present banks will be required to employ about $125,000,000 of each of the three classes of bonds, and should the $45,000,000 measure, already passed by the Senate, become a law, the further sum of about $20,000,0000 of each class of the bonds will be needed for this addition to the national bank currency. The same measure proposes to make banking entirely free on the gold basis, with bonds pledged with the United States Treasury at eighty per cent. of their par value. This privilege may not at first be very freely used, but it is fair to assume that the Pacific States, and especially California, and some of our largest and best banks in New-York, will issue gold notes under this authority. So that altogether at least $500,000,000, or five-twelfths of the whole sum of the new bonds, will soon be required for banking purposes.

The Senate Committee propose further to extend the banking system on the four per cents, but at the cost of the withdrawal of greenbacks, which will scarcely be agreed to by Congress. Indeed, Mr. Sherman himself, in presenting the $45,000,000 bill, furnished the best possible argument against this proposition,—the admitted popularity of the greenbacks among the people. He would not venture to give the South and West the privilege of $45,000,009 national bank currency at the cost of replacing a corresponding sum of greenbacks. He said:

> "Now, Mr. President, in order to avoid any expansion of the currency, there were two courses open to the Committee on Finance, and on this there was some difference of opinion. One was, as the new bank notes were issued to withdraw the United State notes, or, as they are commonly called in the familiar language of the day, the greenbacks. This proposition, even if it should receive the assent of the Senate, *would not probably receive the assent of the House. The greenbacks are the great favorite of the people.* They have been the agency and means by which our country was carried through the war. They are a convenient form of currency. During the suspension of specie payments they are the best form of currency. Any contraction of the amount of greenbacks, except as a means of approaching specie payments, *would be met by a strong popular feeling.* Even if our reason should convince us that it is wiser and better to withdraw greenbacks, in order to give place to national bank notes and gold and silver coin, *the popular sense of our constituents would prevent us from doing it.* * * * The only resort, then, was for the withdrawal of what are called the three per cent. certificates. These certificates are a demand loan by the United States, payable in greenbacks on demand or after ten days' notice. They draw three per cent. interest. They are held by the banks as a portion of their reserve in the place of greenbacks. They are, therefore, the most dangerous and offensive form of Government indebtedness, because we are liable to be called for the amount of them at a time when it is most inconvenient to pay them. We are liable to be called upon to pay them in the midst of a panic."

This is unquestionably true, and Mr. Sherman might have gone further and said that the greenbacks will be esteemed the very best form of currency after resumption, besides saving the interest on $350,000,000 to the Treasury and to the taxpayers of the country. We say $350,000,000, although other opinions might reduce the total to $300,000,000 after resumption, because it has never yet been clearly demonstrated that the contraction of greenbacks need necessarily precede resumption to the extent of a single dollar. Even Mr. Boutwell seems to question, in his report, whether two millions per month contraction would be required. We believe, therefore, that this part of the Senate bill will not become law. There is less excuse for it, because free banking, on the specie basis, is already provided for in another measure.

Mr. Sherman has for some time been favorable to the abrogation of the present Sinking Fund provision of the law of 1862 and the cancellation, instead, of so much debt every year; and, substantially, Mr. McCulloch entertained the same view. It is introduced into the present Funding bill. The proposition is to appropriate $150,000,000 per annum from the Customs, in gold, for interest and principal,—the latter to be destroyed, and not left for accumulation, as by the regular Sinking Fund principle. The bonds already purchased, it is also proposed, shall be destroyed. The principal objection to all this is that it impairs the faith of the Government as pledged in the act of 1862, without substituting any other pledge that may not be broken or changed by a succeeding Congress. Besides, there is likely to be no call for $150,000,000 per annum for this object, and the proposition therefore conflicts with the pronounced purpose of the Administration to reduce the present burden of the interest-charge on the Treasury and the taxpayers, which, with the maximun Sinking Fund of $26,000,000 per annum is barely $150,000,000 in Gold. Should $300,000,000 of Five-twenties be added to the Sinking Fund, and the remainder of this class of debt, $1,200,000,000, be reduced from six to the average of four and a half per cent., as now proposed, the interest and Sinking Fund charges upon the Customs will stand as follows:

Interest on new bonds	$1,200,000,000	$54,000,000
Interest on 10-40s	220,000,000	11,000,000
Interest on 1881s	280,000,000	16,800,000
Total	$1,700,000,000	$81,800,000
New contribution to S. Fund	$17,000,000	
Interest on $400,000,000 5-20s	24,000,000—	41,000,000
Total yearly charge on Customs		$122,800,000

This calculation proceeds on the supposition that the policy of the Administration to further reduce the whole debt, in order to float the remainder, at a moderate rate of interest, before taxes or imports are materially reduced, is carried out. The whole debt would thus be brought by the close of President Grant's term, within $2,000,000,000 or $2,100,000,000, of which from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 being free of interest. The regular interest-charge would be reduced to $81,800,000 per annum, and the subsequent reduction of the debt to $41,000,000 per annum by the new contributions to and previous accumulations of the Sinking Fund. That this arrangement is in every respect more consistent with the act of 1862, and with the new Funding bill itself, and far less onerous upon the revenues than Mr. Sherman's standing yearly appropriation of $150,000,000—assuming that it could be made to stand with future legislation—is quite certain, and it is also reasonably sure that the latter, at least, will not find favor with Congress. The whole calculation is of course subject to revision, as a consequence of the reduction of taxation which we hope to see accomplished. "Down with the taxes" is a demand not at all inconsistent with funding the debt; it affects only the surplus meanwhile available for the redemption of bonds and the amount to be set aside for the sinking fund.

Operation of the Bankruptcy Law.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent who criticises some of our remarks with reference to the Bankruptcy law. He thinks that our statement that assignments with preferences are things of the past, is incorrect, but gives us no facts to show that it is so. Now, wherever an assignment with preferences is made, any creditor can put the assignor into involuntary bankruptcy, which sets aside the assignment. In view of the power which is thus placed in the creditor's hands, we should require something more than an assertion to satisfy us that we were wrong. So, too, with assignments without preferences. They are held also by some of the Courts to be ground for involuntary bankruptcy proceedings. As soon as it is the settled law that they are so, creditors need never complain that the debtor's estate has been placed in the hands of "one of his friends." They have it in their power to place it in the hands of an assignee chosen by themselves. Wherever they fail to do this, it must be because they are satisfied that the arrangement which has been made is the best that can be had for their own interest, and the case falls within the category which we spoke of as an increasing one, where arrangements were made which were mutually satisfactory to debtor and creditor.

As to the Bininger case, our correspondent is wrong in his facts—no assignment was made in that case by the debtors; but, on the application of one of the partners, a Receiver was appointed by the Superior Court. It is too soon yet to predict what will be the result of that case, which is an entirely peculiar one in its character, but if it shall result in the estate going into the Bankruptcy Court to be closed up, as our correspondent thinks, it will be another step in the direction of compelling debtors to "agree with their adversaries quickly," or to go into bankruptcy.

The amendment which is suggested in the Bankruptcy act might be well enough, but the same thing can be accomplished under the present law. If our correspondent will examine Judge Blatchford's decision in Mowbray's case, he will see that if any man suspends payment and does not go into voluntary bankruptcy, all that any one of his creditors has to do is to sue him, get judgment, issue execution, and levy on his property, and he has then sufficient grounds to put the debtor into involuntary bankruptcy. It is a roundabout way, but it comes to the same end at last.

Federalists and Centralists in Austria.

The German satirical journal, *Kladderadatch*, furnishes in a very suggestive drawing a key to the present situation in Austria. The dominion of the Kaiser is personified by a young and buxom damsel, whose left arm is in the grasp of Count Beust; her right is held by Louis Napoleon, and at her feet there kneels on one knee a handsome young Prussian in military helmet and uniform. Count Beust is pulling lustily in the direction of a Russian eagle displayed at her back, while the French Emperor is as sturdily drawing her to his side, the damsel herself being obviously inclined to find rest in the arms of Prussia. Apart from a slight amount of exaggeration in the interest of Berlin, the delineation is in the main correct, being more or less borne out by the tendency of the late changes in the Cabinet of Vienna.

The forces which threaten to break up the Austrian Empire are the tendency towards Pan-Slavism or Muscovite union, exhibited by Bohemia, Galicia and other smaller States, forming, with the addition of Hungary, the Provinces known as Trans-Leithan, and the aspirations towards a compact German Empire manifested by the Teutons, who form a large majority on this side of the Leitha. The form under which this latent division finds expression at present is a demand on the part of the Slavonic Provinces for an increase of power to be granted to their Provincial Diets—a step which would approximate them very nearly to the model of our own State Governments, leaving the Emperor and the Central Legislative Assembly pretty much in the position of the President and Congress. In opposition to this policy, the German element wish to retain the supremacy to which they, from their superior numbers, hold themselves entitled. The independent national autonomy of Hungary has been conceded with the happiest results, and that they are prepared to maintain. But they are firmly bent on drawing the line at the crown of St. Stephen; the Bohemians, in demanding a similar restoration of the royalty of St. Wincesilaus' being met with a decided negative, and an intimation that any further extension of the federative policy will result in a general secession of the German Provinces to the side of Prussia.

These opposite views of Imperial organization, as represented in the Cabinet, caused the late ministerial crisis. The Federalists, or champions of the Slav element, were in the minority, and the Kaiser, by accepting their resignations, has committed himself to the support of the Centralist or German party. Count Beust, German as he is, is understood to be favorable to the policy of federation, and though, as Chancellor of the Empire, he does not participate in the demission of his colleagues, he has been subjected to considerable odium for his support of their views. The policy of the illustrious Saxon statesman, as lately enunciated by himself, consists in "the reconciliation of all the peoples who live under the Imperial sceptre, and who equally belong to the State by their loyalty, bravery and political rights." This he believes he can attain without sacrificing either of the main elements of the population to the other; but as his opponents are now uppermost in the Councils of the Empire, any extension of the policy of federation seems for the present to be indefinitely postponed.

The promoters of the Paris organization for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien seem to be in earnest. A cable dispatch tells us that General Heine started on Saturday with the view of conducting explorations in the interest of the company.

It will be very proper on the part of Congress to find out which of its members is peddling cadetships about the country. But we hope the work of purification will not stop there. What about the lobbyists,—male and female? Can nothing be done to place a check upon various well-known devices for making it "worth the while" of Congressmen to support private bills?

The English shareholders in the Erie Railway Company are very confident that they have at last hit upon an effectual method of tripping up Mr. James Fisk, Jr. While they have our best wishes for their success, we are unable to share their confidence. People who suppose that Mr. Fisk, Jr., and his excellent partner, Mr. Gould, are to be thrown on their backs without difficulty, have mistaken their men. The English shareholders are very sure that they will be able to bring Mr. Fisk to trouble in our law Courts. Let them come over and try it. They will find that Mr. Fisk, Jr., is a man of resources. We judge from the remarks of one speaker at the meeting in London that some of the shareholders actually cherish the innocent idea that Mr. Fisk is to be *shamed* into fair dealing. That is a better joke than anything which has appeared in *Punch* for some time past. The agent who is coming over on behalf of these unsophisticated shareholders has a good deal to learn. Fisk and Gould between them will manage to send him back with his wits considerably sharpened.

"Lex" writes to us to mention two cases in which murder, or an attempt to murder was committed in New-York, without any attempt being made to bring the offenders to justice. In one instance Coroner Flynn allowed the criminal to go round the City in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, and that was the last ever heard of the affair. No trial took place. "There is but one reasonable deduction to be made," says our correspondent, "from these and other cases, namely, that where men are useful to the Tammany Ring, even although murderers, they may escape punishment." It will all be set right under the brand-new Democratic charter.

We are requested to notice the fact that a "Woman's Club" has been established in Brooklyn. We have no objection. The members of the new club are "nearly all married," and its object is to encourage "mental growth." That being the case we may presume that the "married ladies" know their own defects best, and are going the right way to work to remedy them. We doubt whether mental growth is the object of men's clubs in this City, especially of the "Blossoms." The few which have that lofty purpose in view are generally voted a bore. It is to be hoped that in the Brooklyn club there will not be quite so much quarreling as we are accustomed to hear of in other directions nearer home. Meanwhile, many ladies are content to cultivate "mental growth" by teaching the poor, by ministering to the sick, by assuaging sorrow wherever they find it. That kind of work may make no noise in the town, and never be reported in the newspapers, but it is possibly marked and recorded in a place of much greater consequence.

The line of defence which is to be adopted in the case of Reynolds, *alias* Bream, has been communicated to the public. Whether by accident or design, a reporter from one of our contemporaries was allowed to see the prisoner in company with his counsel. If the subsequent performances were not planned beforehand, they at least bear a very suspicious appearance. The assassin went through a variety of spasms and contortions to convince his visitor from the newspaper that he was mad. He declared that he did not recollect anything about the murder. He also asked, as he has done all the way through, for a "fair show." What sort of a "show" did he give to the dead man, Townsend? As for the failure of his memory, if that phenomenon alone saved a criminal from punishment the prisons would soon be empty. It is a very pretty arrangement for a man to commit a murder and then exclaim, "Bless me! I don't recollect anything about it. I must have been mad!" We are glad to know, and the public will be equally glad to hear, that the Recorder and one or two of our upright Judges are determined to have no double dealing, *à la* Real, practiced in this case, but will see, so far as they can, that the course of justice is not interfered with. Nothing less than this will allay the agitation which this horrible murder, coming so close upon many others, has caused in the community.

The important letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh and others, published in this journal yesterday, well deserve the attention, even of those who are weary of the whole controversy. They absolutely settle the question forever, and the *Quarterly Review* has done good service in extinguishing a most revolting scandal. The London *Spectator*, a great admirer of Mrs. Stowe, condemns her second book without reserve, and notices as a curious fact that she singled out the very weakest parts of Lady Byron's character for special admiration. We hope and trust, however, that no adverse comments will induce Mrs. Stowe to vindicate her "Vindication."

If California is now and then frighted from her propriety in many places by earthquakes, and obliged to have the walls of her larger churches very solid, and the roofs supported independently on outside pillars, her volcanic soil makes ample amends in the vast variety of its products. Those tremblings of the earth seldom do any damage which even the lemons and oranges cannot repair in a year. They flourish in tropical richness and flavor, and seem to realize, in plenty as well as in place, the Gardens of the Hesperides. The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives a magnificent account of the fruitage of that State, with its poetical promise of pomegranates among the rest, its immense harvests of peaches, and the twenty millions of acres lying ready to furnish the largest amount of grape culture and wine manufacture in the world.

The "Member of the Bar," whose letter we print elsewhere, is quite right in warning people that no reform can be effected without the concurrence of the majority of the profession. We should not have supported the movement which began the other day if we had not distinctly understood that the Bar generally was to be invited to take part in it. This we still believe to be the hope and intention of those who have already come forward as pioneers. It does not appear to us that there is any occasion for distrust or suspicion in any quarter. But to set all such feelings at rest, we should be glad to see the suggestion of our correspondent adopted, and a general meeting of the Bar called in some convenient place. Many might refuse to attend, and differences of opinion would doubtless make themselves heard, but the experiment is worth trying. The honor of the Bar is at stake, and we are anxious, for the sake of one of the noblest professions in the world, no less than for that of the public, to see the present enterprise crowned with success.

Mismanagement seems to have had as much to do with the Winnipeg *émeute* as republicanism or "annexation." The Hudson's Bay Company are not to see the color of the purchase money till next May or June, if even then; and it is very likely neither they nor their people are at all satisfied with that arrangement. It was somewhat of a mistake on Governor McDougall's part to draw his sword before he had the receipt in his pocket. In a treaty of that sort everything should have been done with precision and promptitude. Our Montreal correspondent seems to think Hon. Mr. Howe, when he was in the Red River Territory last year, was too free with his jokes, bidding the Winnipegs hold out for good terms, &c. If he meant that some of them would be looking to a little of the purchase money it may be an additional reason why the Company should get it as soon as possible. It may quiet matters better than a regiment of soldiers.

The Italians, especially the journalists of Rome, are making a little ecumenical fun out of the American character, and describing the free and easy forwardness of our people, even when coming into contact with the Pope himself. One story goes that an American lady, on being introduced to him, asked for his photograph, which was bestowed with his blessing; for his autograph, which she also got; for the pen, which was granted; and for the inkstand, which was surrendered along with the rest. Our Florentine correspondent mentions another story of an American boy, who ran up to the venerable Father with leap-frog speed, grasped his hand, shook it with a vehement cordiality, and then raced away. The Pope, who quits his carriage sometimes on the Pincian Hill, and walks among the people, seems to be gaining in popularity what he may be losing in the way of infallibility.

Novelty is the single requisite of dramatic literature in the English metropolis. It may be silly or tedious or indecent, but it must not be old. The masters of the art are counted out, and in their stead reign adapters from the French, burlesque writers and sensationalists. The light of Shakespeare has grown pale before the star of Boucicault, and Sheridan is nowhere beside Burnand. Undeterred by the failure of Mr. Chatterton, who found out "that Shakespeare spelt 'ruin,' and Byron 'bankruptcy;'" undismayed by the bankruptcy of Mr. Vining, who lost a fortune in the production of "Acis and Galatea," Mr. Barry Sullivan essayed for a brief season to restore the lost prestige of legitimate art. In vain; the oversanguine manager retires baffled from the unequal contest, leaving $40,000 on the field. Three months of "Hamlet," which is looked on here as a thing of course, would be considered in London a portent and a prodigy.

The foreign merchants and missionaries in China are at loggerheads—each accusing the other party as the cause of the antipathy and violence of the Chinese. Sir Rutherford Alcock is on the side of the traders and considers the others as the men chiefly in fault. But the reverend gentlemen, according to our Pekin correspondent, are ready with their retort, and certainly it has a good deal of truth wrapped up in it. They ask why the ministers of religion should be kept out of a country where the opium traders are encouraged to go in and demoralize the population with their poisonous drug—always the chief cause of the Chinese resistance; and they report that the natives will hoot the missionaries as the burners of the Emperor's palace and the poisoners of the people with opium. It is a notable quarrel, as it stands, between those two foreign interests, and the Chinese, making note of it, will no doubt be quite ready to take the word of any one party against the other, wishing them both, meantime, in any other part of the world.

It is amusing to watch the way in which the newspaper correspondents are baffled in their efforts to do a little eavesdropping at the Ecumenical Council. It appears, however, that some facts really have been discovered, since the Pope is lately reported to have mildly lectured the fathers upon the mortal sin of the want of secrecy. The record thus far of the internal debates of the Councils amounts to about this: There have been about a dozen sittings, averaging about three and a half hours each, making a total which must fall short of fifty hours in all. The portion of this limited time which has not been occupied in masses, elections, formalities and reading official documents, has been devoted to the hearing of fifty Latin speeches read by as many different men, and imperfectly heard by the audience. Of discussion there can have been but little, and the real business is evidently done outside of St. Peter's.

The details of the great strike at Creuzot furnish a melancholy example of how from trifling quarrels great misfortunes may proceed. There seems to have existed a certain feeling of distrust between the men and their employers, which found vent in a misunderstanding about the management of a benefit society connected with the works. One turbulent leader caused the entire mischief, and 10,000 workmen appear to have, without hesitation or inquiry, responded to his summons to strike. The accident which the telegraph announced arose from the falling of a coal heap from which a band of the strikers had gone to abstract the coal.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements of the Day.

"Masaniello" is to be sung at the Academy of Music to-night. "School" will be given at Wallack's for the first time this season. At the Grand Opera House "The Twelve Temptations" are to be spectacularly represented. A burlesque called "Faust" is advertised for production at Wood's. "Genevieve de Brabant" succeeds "La Grande Duchesse" at the Theatre Francais. No change of performance is advertised elsewhere, the success of the present programme at the Olympic and the elaborateness of the preparations being made for the rendering of "Hamlet" having caused a revisal of the decision to alter the bill at that house. "Hamlet" is a travesty from the pen of Mr. T. C. De Leon, a Southern journalist, and it will offer Mr. G. L. Fox, it is said, admirable opportunities for competition with Mr. Booth and Mr. Fechter.

Bal d'Opera.

We are advised of the recurrence of the annual Bal d'Opera. This agreeable reunion will be held, as usual, at the Academy of Music, and Thursday next has been set apart for it. A committee of our most distinguished citizens is in charge of the arrangements, so the added announcement that an abundance of costumes will be on hand, and that two large orchestras will supply the dance and promenade music, gives all the information requisite as to the chances of enjoyment of the guests whom the committee is to receive. So few of the *bals masqués et parés* are to be attended with safety and self-respect that too liberal patronage can hardly be accorded those likely to unite the brilliancy of spectacle to perfect decorum.

WOMEN AS MISSIONARIES.

The Field of Labor in Heathen Lands—Anniversary Meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society.

"The Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands" held its anniversary meeting last evening, at the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, which was attended by a very full congregation. This Society is composed of ladies connected with six different Evangelical denominations in this City and Brooklyn, viz.: Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist and Baptist, and supports missionaries and teachers at several stations in India, China and other oriental countries.

Rev. Dr. Rogers read a report of the work accomplished by the Society during the past year, which consisted mainly of a narration of incidents and experiences in this missionary labor as related in the letters of those who are engaged in the work. The expenditures of the Society for the year he stated to be something more than $53,000.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was introduced, and paid an earnest tribute to the fidelity and self-sacrifice of women in all manner of Christian work. He had been persecuted and harshly treated by men, but with women he always found sympathy and unwavering fidelity. To them we owe all the good which is exhibited in their lives and characters, and he who has not been under the sway of petticoat government is to be pitied. In fact the chief mission of woman is to regenerate and purify the nature of man. In the missionary work of this Society, she was showing what she could do for the heathen in distant lands. The reverend speaker concluded with an urgent appeal to those who give balls to princes, lavish diamonds upon frivolous women, and expended liberal incomes in vain display, to contribute to a good cause by giving liberally for the support of this society.

Mr. C. C. Coffin, better known by his *nom de plume* of "Carleton," who has lately returned from extensive travels in the East, then gave an account of the moral and social *status* of woman in India and China, where they are in the most degraded condition, and are regarded as little better than beasts of burden. Such, he said, is the outcast condition of women in these countries, or the impenetrable seclusion in which they are kept by the customs of thousands of years, that it is impossible for men to reach them at all with the influences of religion. Hence, the importance of sending these female missionaries and teachers among them, and the great value of the service which they render, for the elevation of women is one of the prime conditions of the civilization of society. Mr. Coffin then gave some account of the work done by the agents of this Society, as he saw it at Calcutta, and closed with an exhortation to thorough devotion and a hearty enthusiasm in this work.

The exercises concluded with an address by Rev. Dr. Hall, who spoke of the great importance of missionary work in general, and the duty incumbent upon Christians to carry the light of the Gospel to those who sit in the darkness of heathenism.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man Townsend have been received at this office:

George Keyes	$10	R. S. E.	$20
E. T. B.	2	Alfred Youngs	10
R. L. C.	5	H. & R.	25
R. J.	2	R. J. R.	10
Cash	2	Clerks at 272 Bowery	20
M.	2	H. B.	1
A. H. C.	5	M. A.	5
Colton Dental Ass'n	5	Wilhelm	4
S. T. H.	2	Previously acknwl'ged	122
R. W. B.	3		
O. M. B.	5	Total	$260

The Mormon Mission on Long Island.

The Mormon Mission is being pushed forward with all the vigor and energy possessed by its leaders in the vicinity of Freeport, Patchogue, Rockville Centre and Hempstead. During the earlier part of the week the most favorable accounts of General Burton's work reached the Saints in Williamsburg, but their later enterprises in the neighborhood of Riverhead have not been crowned with the anticipated success. Freeport, the great centre of the operations of Burton's and his colleagues, has only given them twelve converts, who we learn were Mormon backsliders reawakened by the presence of the Bishop and the elders. Still the work is carried on there with unremitted perseverance.

Meetings and preachings are held and heard three times a day, and hope of success has fixed itself steadfastly in the breasts of the brethren everywhere. To aid the mission, more preachers have been sent from Utah. They are looked for daily. Elders and priests are travelling and preaching "in the market places and on the highways" in every village and town situated within a circuit of seventy miles of Freeport, not altogether successfully. At Riverhead, last week, we hear that some of them who held forth in the Court House were rather coldly received, in consequence of which they left. Better things are hoped for by the Latter-day Saints in Williamsburg. Yesterday, at that place, the services were well attended, and Elder Jackson, of Utah, preached upon the "message sent by God to Joseph Smith."

The Amended Charter of Jersey City.

The amendments to the Charter of Jersey City—which, when the act of consolidation goes into effect upon the 1st of April, will comprise the cities of Bergen, Hudson City and Jersey City—have been partially completed by the joint committee appointed by the Common Councils of the three cities. They provide for the appointment of five Police Justices by the Mayor and Common Council, the office of Recorder being abolished. The Police Department is to be governed by five Commissioners, to be appointed in the same manner. The Board of Excise is to be composed of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen and Police Board. The Mayor, whose salary has been fixed at $3,000, is to be a member of each Board of officers in the City Government, and will hold his office for three years. The Chief of Police is to be appointed by the Police Commissioners, and will draw a salary of $2,500. The Committees have decided upon having a paid Fire Department after the expiration of the year 1874. The Board of Commissioners of Assessments will consist of the Mayor, the Collector of Revenue and the Comptroller.

GEORGIA.

Trade Between the West and the South—Through Freight from St. Louis to Brunswick—"The Green Line" Excursion—The Labor Difficulty—The Political Muddle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

The stale, flat and unprofitable discussions as to what General TERRY, Mr. BULLOCK and Mr. BLODGETT have done, are doing and are about to do; as to how Mr. BRYANT denounced Mr. TWEEDY, how Mr. TWEEDY instantly "whipped" BRYANT, and how Mr. FITZPATRICK "cut in" and broke BRYANT'S head with a shillelah, were agreeably interrupted last week by the arrival in this city of the "Green Line" excursion party, composed of leading merchants, manufacturers and capitalists from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Chattanooga, joined by prominent citizens of Georgia, whose object it is to inaugurate direct trade between the West and the South, and establish a system of through freight from the Western centres of trade to the Atlantic, without changing cars or breaking bulk from St. Louis to Brunswick. The completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad has made this attainable, and all the railroad companies between the above-named points have agreed, and the "Green Line" is now an accomplished fact. A car loaded in St. Louis is locked and sealed, to be opened only on the wharf at Brunswick. The advantages of the arrangement are obvious, in the saving of time, expense, injury to freight, wastage, &c., and the rates fixed on by the companies are said to be very liberal.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

As everything we do has to be celebrated by an excursion, eating, drinking and speechmaking, this commercial achievement could not be an exception to established usage. Hence the "excursion." Hence a huge consumption of turkies, a vast flow of champagne, and whisky, an endless number of addresses, responses, toasts, sentiments and the other species of the *genus* speeches, and hence—what is vastly better and more gratifying than all the eating, drinking and being merry—a healthful interchange of good feeling and good wishes, and a realization of the mutuality of interest between the people of all the States. The excursion party, to the number of three hundred, of whom Mr. EGGLESTON, ex-Member of Congress, seemed to be the chosen spokesman of the Western delegations, were handsomely entertained by the City of Macon, received at the railroad depot on Thursday last by a deputation of prominent citizens, of whom Hon. THOMAS HARDEMAN, former Representative of the Macon District in Congress, was the chairman, and chosen to deliver the address—a duty which he discharged with admirable taste and propriety. They spent the greater part of the day driving, riding and walking about the city, visiting all the places of interest in the neighborhood, welcomed everywhere with unaffected cordiality, and at 8 o'clock were entertained at a "banquet" given by the city, which was a very handsome affair, ending, of course, as all other banquets end, in addresses, responses, toasts and sentiments, in which all seemed to agree decidedly that the "Greene Line" excursion was the very best and most acceptible "Reconstruction act" that had ever been passed. The party left in the evening by the Macon and Brunswick Railroad for Brunswick and Savannah, at each of which places they are to be received by the city authorities, dined, wined and speechified, and it is intended further that they shall visit Charleston and a portion of Florida before they depart homeward.

THE VISITORS IDEA OF GEORGIA.

I met and conversed with a number of the Western delegates. They all seemed delighted with their trip. Many of them had never been south of the Cumberland River, and many had entertained very unfavorable opinions of the Southern States, which their trip, they said, had effectually removed. They remarked with especial satisfaction, which I heartily shared, that they had not heard one word of politics during their excursion; that no body had inquired what they thought of the war, slavery, reconstruction, TERRY, BULLOCK or Congress; that nobody had asked whether they belonged to the Radical, Conservative or Democratic parties, and that although all these parties were represented in the excursion by men of decided opinions, they harmonized and fraternized perfectly, were "as jolly as woodsawyers," and delighted with all they saw and heard. They were very much struck by the genial climate. Some who came to the depot of departure in their sleighs, wrapped in furs and buffalo robes, found themselves in the space of thirty-six hours in a country where the fruit trees are budding, the violets, hyacinths and other Spring flowers are in full bloom, and even the lightest overcoat is an incumbrance. The weather was very propitious, and the further south they go the more agreeably will they be impressed by the mildness of the climate, as compared with that in which they live.

PROPOSED STEAM LINES.

Although the chief purpose of the excursion was, as I have already stated, the inauguration of a through freight line, without breaking bulk, from the western cities to a Southern port on the Atlantic, the attainment of which will largely increase trade, and be of great benefit to the West and the South, there are many other advantages which will probably result from it, the principal of which is the establishment of a line of steamers between Brunswick and New-York, and perhaps the establishment of direct steam communication between Brunswick and some important commercial port in Europe. It is also said that some of the moneyed men of the party expressed a desire to invest in some of the industrial enterprises already in existence in Georgia, and to aid liberally in the formation of others. I also heard of some who "spoke of buying cotton lands," and of some few who thought of "pulling up stakes and moving South." On the whole, the Green Line Excursion has done good and will do much more. It has promoted kind feeling and good neighborhood. It has obliterated prejudices and false impressions. It has facilitated inter-communication of people hitherto estranged and separated from each other, and it has further proved that Northern and Western men, be they Radicals, Conservatives or Democrats, without any question as to their political opinions or their partialities during the war or since, can with perfect safety visit and travel through the South, nay, more, be hospitably and kindly received by all classes of the community.

THE SCARCITY OF LABORERS.

The complaints as to the scarcity of laborers, and the difficulty in making contracts for this year still continue, and I very much fear that the planting interests will suffer materially. I hoped that after the Christmas frolics had come to an end and the freedmen had spent their money, they would make contracts and go to work, but I was mistaken. Many planters have abandoned all idea of planting this year; others are working a very reduced force, and all are in a state of apprehension of a sudden suspension of their operations. There are hundreds upon hundreds of idle negroes in this and in other cities, who refuse persistently to "hire themselves out by the year," and I am told that their main reason is that they expect confidently that the Legislature will provide for them either by a distribution of land, or by fixing by law a high rate of compensation for their work. In a few days if this state of things continues it will be too late to make preparations for planting this year. Corn planting in Southern Georgia is almost at hand, and as yet on many places not a single furrow has been turned. This will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to many farmers, who made all their preparations for planting largely. The railroad depots along all the roads are crammed to repletion with every sort of mal-odorous compound called fertilizers. The atmosphere for miles around is tainted by the stench, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the purchase of these manures. Much of this will be lost if hands to work the land cannot be procured, and unless a change takes place very soon this calamity will have happened. A few enterprising men with means have gone to Virginia and have engaged hands on very advantageous terms, but when they arrive they are exposed to the same danger as those who have "natives," namely, the seduction of their laborers by offers of higher wages on railroads, or the demoralizing influences of the bad men who are filling the heads of the negroes with false promises.

POLITICS.

The newspapers and telegraph contain all the information as to the political movements at Atlanta. There is great confusion and no little ill feeling amongst the contending parties there, and very little is done that will tend to the advantage of anybody.

QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Election of Senator Wright (Colored) to the Supreme Bench of South Carolina—Sketch of the Judge—Disorder at the Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

The election of a negro to the Supreme Bench of South Carolina is an event of no ordinary significance. For several weeks it has been settled that the vacancy caused by the election of Judge HOGE to Congress—the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State—should be filled by a negro. That race demanded it, and the party had no alternative but to concede it. The offices of honor and profit had been going into the hands of the white leaders of the party so long that the freedmen were becoming restive under the neglect. Accordingly, when this vacancy came to be filled, all factions of the party agreed to give this Judgeship to the colored race.

Two prominent candidates appeared—JONATHAN J. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, and WM. J. WHIPPER, of Michigan. The former has a moderate share of education, while the latter is not able to write a brief note upon business without mistakes of both syntax and spelling. The race was, therefore, not quite equal, although the matter of education had but limited influence in deciding the issue. The first ballot elected WRIGHT, he receiving seventy-two votes, while his opponent got but fifty-nine. This election was decided by the Democratic votes, a few of which were cast for WRIGHT. Had they all (twenty) voted for a third party, it would have defeated the election.

The scenes upon the floor of the General Assembly during the election were exciting in the extreme, and the order preserved was of the worst possible kind. So much was this the case that when the election was over the President of the joint body had to dissolve the meeting with his gavel, it being impossible to obtain a hearing, entertain a motion, or to arrest the uproar.

Judge WRIGHT, the Associate Justice elect, resigned his seat as Senator yesterday, and to-day is occupying his seat by the side of Chief Justice F. J. MOSES, of South Carolina, and Associate Justice WILLARD, of New-York, the latter two being white. It is the highest position ever yet attained by a negro—at least the highest in any civilized country.

Judge WRIGHT—or more strictly designated Associate Justice WRIGHT—is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born about 1830. He informs us that he was educated at the Lancasterian University of New-York; that he read law two years at Montrose, Susquehanna County, in Pennsylvania, and, afterwards, another year at Wilkesbarre, in the same State, where he was admitted to the Bar—the first, and probably the only, negro ever so admitted; that he practiced law in Pennsylvania for awhile. After the war he came to South Carolina, and was made legal adviser of the freedmen by General O. O. HOWARD, in 1865. He lived at Beaufort, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1868 he represented Beaufort County. The same year he was elected State Senator from Beaufort, and has served in that capacity up to the present time. He is known as a mild man, who talks incessantly, always wears a smile, and seems in a perpetual good humor. His influence with the colored Legislatures is very great, and his example has often operated to restrain excesses. He is said to be the best educated negro in the State, and enjoys the reputation of being the ablest man of his race. He stands nearly six feet in height, and has a head singularly thin and very high in the region of benevolence and self-esteem. His voice is that of his race, and is slightly softened with a lisp. His presence is easy and conciliatory.

Judge WRIGHT is the colored delegate to the National Labor Convention, held a few months ago, who was removed by the conductor from a ladies' car, in Virginia, while *en route* for the Convention. He has instituted an action against the President of the railroad for his ejection, claiming that it was in violation of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

BOISE.

SECTARIAN LEGISLATION.

Shall the State be Taxed to Support the Roman Catholic or Any Other Sect?—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON preached last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, on the subject, "Shall the State be Taxed to Support the Roman Catholic or any Sect?" before one of the largest audiences ever assembled within its walls. He said that one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States was the free and unrestricted liberty it accorded to all her people in the matter of religion, and any interference with that freedom was an outrage which all well-disposed citizens should discountenance. In respect to the question of the "Bible in the Public Schools," that now agitated the mind of the community, he maintained that this principle should be strictly observed—that parents of all creeds should have free control over the religious education of their children. He did not believe in the doctrine that because the Protestant element was in the majority they were to enforce the maintenance of the Bible in the public schools to the total ignoring of the feelings and wishes of his Roman Catholic brethren. As a Protestant he had no right to insist that the child of the Roman Catholic should be compelled to read a Bible which in his soul he did not believe, and an impartial system of education should be free from all religious or sectarian bias. But to the attempt that was being made in this City to secure the aid of the State to the support of a particular church he was determinedly opposed. The elements of a secular education, he contended, could be better taught in the common schools than in those supported by a single sect, and if the Catholic population desired to instruct their children in the principles of their faith, they could do so at home, in the church or the Sabbath School. They, Protestants, were satisfied with those facilities, and surely they could insist that their fellow-citizens could use the same means and be satisfied. Let the Roman Catholic Church teach her tenets unhindered, unrestricted; but let her not attempt to tax the State in the endeavor. They demand a portion of the tax levied for the support of the common schools, and for what purpose? For the propagation of the opinions of a sect, and nothing else; that their education was to be conducted under the direct control of the members of that form of religion. That was the great question for the consideration of the Protestant public. They could not suffer that the money of the citizen should be devoted to the object of the extension of the doctrines of any religious sect. It would be one of the worst evils that could be inflicted upon them, and was in direct variance with the principles of the Constitution. In a recent article on this subject, the *Tablet*, the leading Catholic organ, boasted that "they intended to remain here as Catholics." He had no objection, but he asked, Did they intend to remain as Catholics in preference to being Americans? In the same journal, in another article, in reference to a lecture of Father HECKER'S, it was stated "he has never labored to prove that the Church is in harmony with the Republic, but that, without conforming to the principles of the Church, the Republic could not possibly be sustained. Father HECKER holds the spiritual order superior to the temporal." "They intended to remain there as Catholics"—as American citizens, enjoying the utmost freedom to build their churches, and propagate their opinions, well and good; they would stand by them to the last in that right and privilege; but did they propose to remain there as Catholics, exalting in all matters of State the spiritual power at Rome above the temporal power here? These were questions it became them to look in the face. "They intended to remain as Catholics"—but did they wish to remain at the public expense? Did they propose to tax them for the education of their children? They might teach them all they pleased, but did they think to compel the State to support a church which exalted the spiritual power of the Pope above the temporal power? They wanted them to pay for un-Americanizing their children, and that was the question at issue. They were in danger of a great religious corporation growing to gigantic power and then assuming to dictate to the State. The fundamental principles of the Government were invaded; the fundamental rights of conscience were invaded when the State was taxed for such a purpose. He appealed to enlightened Catholics who knew the value of the protection the Government gave them, who knew how to value the good will of their fellow-citizens were they willing to bring, in some imaginary interest, that state of things under which Europe has groaned, and from which by the act of Providence their fathers delivered them. Let them stand by the principles of their faith and the purity of their religion, and let them insist that that kingdom chosen by this world should not be sullied by the interference of a worldly power. And while they maintained and conceded for all the utmost freedom in dispensing truth while as the light and air, they would never submit to have the right of conscience invaded by taxation or otherwise for the support of a religion they did not confess and approve. Let them stand by the church, which was the Church of Christ, and which alone would keep them free.

IMPROVING THE FIVE POINTS.

The House of Industry Extending Itself—The New Wing to be Dedicated To-Day—Interesting Bit of History.

Calvary Chapel, being a part of the new wing of the Five Points House of Industry—now Nos. 151 to 159 Worth-street—is to be dedicated to-day under the joint auspices of the House of Industry and the City Mission. The event is one of much interest in the religious and philanthropic world, and the exercises will be participated in by Rev. Dr. HALL, Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rev. Mr. MINGINS, Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, and others.

Thirty-five years ago the Five Points Mission Sunday School was kept in the second story of an old wooden building in Orange-street, over a carpenter's shop. The young ladies and gentlemen connected with that enterprise—with several of whom the present writer is well acquainted—have changed a good deal in thirty-five years. But no change in individuals can be thought remarkable in comparison with the transformation that has overtaken the "Five Points," together with the institutions and objects of benevolence in that locality. Old Anthony-street, now Worth—which formerly lost itself at the "Points," and was the peer almost of Orange-street in vice, violence and stench throughout its loathsome length—now cuts clean through from West to East Broadway, on an elevated grade, built up, or rapidly building up with handsome business structures, and carrying a wholesome flood of light, air and traffic through the Augean stables. The old shanty in Orange-street, where the young "Pointers" used to amuse themselves on Sundays at the expense of their teachers, has been succeeded by two magnificent mission buildings, facing each other across the square. Rather, we should have said, by *four* such institutions, counting the Howard Mission and its Roman Catholic rival and neighbor, St. James', in the New-Bowery, a little further eastward. But the most wonderful change is in the inhabitants, or rather in the slowly-acquired ascendancy of Christian institutions, over them. More decorous, orderly, well-taught children, of equal age, cannot be found in any other schools of our City than now throng the beautiful schoolrooms of these missions, (at least of the three Protestant ones with which we happen to be acquainted,) to the number of not less than 1,000 daily, Sundays not excepted—all from the same class of population which gave the "Five Points" its terrible name in former times.

So great has this "grain of mustard seed" grown in twenty years! What wonderful husbandry, what more than tropical fertility, in one man's faithful application of Christianity to one of the hardest spots in the Christian or heathen world! Who shall persuade us hereafter that any condition of humanity is desperate beyond redemption? Much of the success of modern missions in the Fourth and Sixth Wards is due to the progress of earnest Christians in practical wisdom and skill for this peculiar kind of work, to the adoption of broader and more genial principles of Christian benevolence, and to the entirely novel development of public liberality in this direction, all which the last twenty years have brought with them. But to one familiar with the germination and growth of our Five Points and Fourth Ward Missions, the whole result is traceable to a single individual seed of Christian heroism, as clearly as any tree to its acorn. LEWIS M. and ANN E. PEASE planted that seed twenty years ago. The seed thus planted was themselves—their persons and their lives. Nothing less precious would have ever germinated there. Nothing so precious could fall into the ground and die without bringing forth much fruit. Mr. PEASE still lingers, a spent seed, physically, prolonging life in the mountain region of the South. Mrs. PEASE has lost little of her gentle, steady fire. They were the first to throw themselves bodily and spiritually into the Five Points. They made it, as the two Moravian missionaries in the same spirit made the Leper city, their home, where never a Christian, or even a decent human being, had voluntarily or hardly even by accident, passed a night before. Here they gathered around them a family of outcasts, and organized them as a House of Industry. This was in 1851, the beginning of their missionary labors having been in 1850. The direct result of this bold step was a separation from their patron society, and the ultimate establishment also of the Methodist Five Points Mission on the site of the Old Brewery; and on the new principle thus inaugurated—residence, sympathy and coöperation with "the miserables." Before the first ground had been broken for a Christian building on this hitherto unhallowed ground, the germ of the Howard Mission originated in the same potent example. Rev. WILLIAM C. VAN METER, a Baptist minister, was attracted, with his ardent and sympathetic nature, to join Mr. and Mrs. PEASE at the Five Points. Subsequently, his services were transferred to the Methodist Mission, and in process of time he struck into the wilderness alone, and planted the Howard Mission in the Fourth Ward.

The new building of the Five Points House of Industry, to be dedicated with appropriate services at 2:30 P. M. to-day, is the third erected by the same body of trustees in whom Mr. PEASE voluntarily vested the great interest which had grown up in his hands in 1854. Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President then and now, of the Board, and who has devoted his labor and resources without stint to the institution, immediately applied himself to the object of securing a suitable and permanent building. Having purchased the lots Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Worth-street, near "Cow Bay," they were made over to the Board in 1855, for $11,000, all but $1,000 being left on bond and mortgage. In 1856, the well-known main building of the Five Points House of Industry was completed, at a cost of $25,000, which subsequent improvements raised to $30,000. In 1864, several adjoining lots were purchased for $21,000, and an addition built thereon of two stories, 90x45 feet, with alterations in the main building, costing $13,000 in all.

On the last mentioned purchase, superseding the two-story building erected in 1864, stands the lofty and tasteful structure dedicated to-day. It is of five stories, including Mansard roof, and cost $50,000. The two buildings, old and new, unite in one imposing pile, of dimensions about equivalent to 100 feet square and seventy feet high. The old entrance still serves the general purposes of the institution. The new entrance is used only for the chapel. This is a handsome apartment of 70x45 feet, massively pillared and arched, overhead, with beautiful stained glass windows on three sides. The audience floor is furnished with chairs, so as to be readily cleared for festival occasions. The children are accommodated on a gallery rising by steps from the floor to the rear end, to a height of seventeen feet, and extending across the whole breadth of the chapel. This gallery is furnished with small chairs, in which the children sit facing the audience. The chapel is called Calvary Chapel, and is used also by the City Mission lately in Leonard-street. The street entrance opens into a spacious vestibule, on the right of which a room of corresponding depth serves as the reception office and waiting room, connected with the old entrance. Directly above this is the business office. The old chapel continues to be the dining hall. The second floor of the new building is divided into handsomely furnished school and class rooms, with accommodations for 500 pupils. The largest room is used for daily worship, and is arranged similarly to the chapel. The third and fourth stories are devoted to sleep, and contain some 300 single beds, each child usually enjoying a bed to himself. The fifth, or Mansard story, is copiously lighted on all sides, and thrown into one grand hall for exercise and play, with the exception that a portion is set off particularly as a retreat for convalescents. Filled with sunlight and pure air, it will afford the prime conditions of health in as high a degree as can be expected in a city. The whole upper story of the old building being now appropriated to hospital purposes, the sanitary provisions leave nothing to be desired. The importance of this department is evident from the character of the population from which the inmates are drawn. From a table of six years, before us, it appears that between four and five hundred cases of sickness have come under medical treatment annually in the institution.

The schools, for fifteen years supported by the Church of the Ascension, but lately taken into the general management of the House of Industry, average about 300 children in daily attendance. Their drill and discipline are perfect. Their performance of recitations, scriptural and other, and their singing of hymns and songs, astonish the visitor with accuracy in every particular, such as language, pronunciation, inflexion, pause, and simultaneous utterance. The juvenile work is now the great work in all our missions. Parents who cannot be reached through their children can scarcely be reached at all. The experience of twenty years has extinguished a good deal of romance about the demand for honest employment among the vicious poor. The little employment afforded by our institutions for that purpose goes a great ways. The great work is to educate and save the children. Much remains to be done in the way of industrial instruction and incitement for the poor children of the City. The original idea of a House of Industry is not dead but sleeping. Meanwhile, an exhaustive system of visitation is kept up with a view to the discriminating relief of applicants for aid, and a great deal is done in providing homes and employment for children whom their parents are willing to spare. The Superintendent, Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, whose life and remarkable energies have been wholly devoted to Christian charity, [illegible] operations of this institution [illegible] past with an efficiency to which the noble [illegible] and its noble contents—not one-half of [illegible] alluded to in this brief notice—are in great [illegible] monument.

THE RESCUE OF FALLEN WOMEN.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix for the Benefit of the Midnight Mission.

A sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, at Zion Episcopal Church, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, last evening, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission. He said there were plenty of texts which he could take from the Bible for his subject, but he should cite that of the Midnight Mission, as the one most likely to stir the hearts of his hearers. He wished them to forget their homes and cheerful domestic comforts for a moment and to go out with him into the dark midnight, into the raging storms and angry turbulence of passion and vice, there to witness scenes calling for the peaceful and reformatory influence of the Christian and of the philanthropist. He would show them pictures of the friendless and the fallen, flying away from the sins and licentiousness which surrounded them in search of some place of shelter, and of the way in which these poor outcasts were often compelled to turn back for want of a helping hand to sink again into the hideous maelstrom of infamy, never, perhaps, to find their way out a second time. It was to give protection to such as these and to help them to return to respectable lives that the Midnight Mission Society was founded. The Mission, located near one of the worst districts in the City, is under the management of good men and brave Christian women, who daily labor for the reform of the fallen women. Its third annual report shows that the number of its inmates have quadrupled since it was opened, there now being twenty persons living in it. Dr. DIX said the mission had proved an eminent success in the particular work for which it was designed. It was on account of its great success that it had reached a present critical state of existence, in which it needed the warm and liberal support of the rich to continue in its career of usefulness. During one week recently it had been obliged to refuse fifteen woful and forsaken applicants who had voluntarily come to its doors, because it had no accommodations for them. It was to avoid refusing requests of this character that the Mission was now in want of aid. He (the preacher) considered that it was the solemn duty of Christians to assist in the work of reclaiming fallen women by every means possible. If they neglected it, the unfortunate sinner could say, in the words of Christ, "For I was hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not: Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of them, ye did it not to me." Subsequently, Dr. DIX spoke of the social evil as being an insult to the public which the latter should suppress. Allusion was also made to the manner in which the spirit of licentiousness openly flaunted itself now-a-days, instances being found in the display of indecent periodicals on the news stands, and the libertinism which frequently manifests itself in public conveyances. The exposure of person made by ladies of high social standing, in obedience to the commands of fashion and dress, was also severely rebuked. Then the reverend speaker directed his attention to the teachings of the religion known as the Positive Philosophy, which he characterized as opening the way for sin and licentiousness. A man was lately married on his deathbed to a woman who, according to the laws of the Almighty and of the State, was another man's wife, whose husband, it is said, was driven to desperation by her act. This ceremony found defenders in the advocates and divines of the Positive Philosophy school, who were opposed to Christian marriage, but believed in "elective affinities." At the close of the discourse a large collection was taken up for the benefit of the Midnight Mission.

TEMPERANCE.

Grand Rally at the Cooper Institute—Addresses by Thos. Charter, J. Henry Smythe, Rev. H. B. Northrop, and Others.

The grand temperance meeting held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was well attended. At 9:30 o'clock the proceedings were opened by the Chairman, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P. S. T., who introduced the Marion Glee Club, by whom was sung the "Ode to the Sons of Temperance." Captain THOS. CHARTER then addressed the assembly at some length on the fallacy of moderate drinking. He told many stories illustrative of the evils resulting from any indulgence whatever in the fiery poison. Men claim, said he, that Providence has furnished us with it, and say, "Then why not use it?" As well might the assassin make the same excuse for using the murderous knife. Others, too, assert that the Excise law is an infringement on the rights of a free people. Unless they can show us some other means of neutralizing the terrible effects of rum, and bring back to life, peace and happiness its hosts of victims, they talk in vain, and it is the duty of every earnest Christain to labor for the overthrow of the nefarious traffic by establishing laws to stand as barriers between the professional poisoner and his unfortunate victims.

The Glee Club then sang "Oh, ye voices call," which was enthusiastically encored.

HENRY SMYTHE, of Philadelphia, who has been lecturing in our prisons for some time past, next appeared upon the platform. His address was exceedingly eloquent, and made a very favorable impression upon his auditors. Telling them the history of his own life, his former struggles with intemperance and his victory over the passion for intoxicating drinks, he exhorted laborers striving to combat the opponents of the temperance cause to greater earnestness of purpose. It is not alone by talking and exhorting that the good work can be accomplished, said he; action is needed also. The voice of warning may be unheeded, as we too often find. Work; aid the struggling; go into the homes and haunts of the fallen ones and drag them, so to speak, out of the awful abyss. His address was very well received, and on closing he was recalled by a hearty round of plaudits.

His remarks were followed by another song, "Up and Work," a solo.

Rev. H. B. NORTHROP, Pastor of the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, made a short, but pithy address, summing up in a pleasant and rather humorous manner all that had been said by his predecessors. As it was getting late he did not feel at liberty to occupy much time, as there were others to follow him.

When he sat down "Water is Best" was sung by the Club, after which Professor C. LYMAN recited a poem descriptive of the horrors of Delirium Tremens. Another song, followed by the announcement that on Sunday night week next the Hutchinson Family would be present and sing some of their beautiful melodies at the Temperance meeting to take place on that evening. A collection was then taken up, the doxology sung, and Rev. E. L. JANES, brother of the Bishop, pronounced the benediction. Every one seemed to be well pleased.

The Comus Carnival.

The third carnival of the Comus, a German festive organization recently formed, was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms. The hilarity was inaugurated by the entrance of a procession costumed as Turks and typical of the opening of the Suez Canal. The members of this procession afterwards directed the festivities, forming a burlesque Ecumenical Council, and the evening was given up to the wildest grotesquery, no subject, however venerated or delicate, escaping. The carnival was continued until midnight, when dancing ensued and continued for some hours. The Comus Society intend supplementing their series of carnivals with a grand masquerade ball, in emulation of the elder societies, the Arion and Liederkranz. The time and place of the ball have not yet been determined, but will shortly be announced.

The Mamzer Carnival.

The Mamzer Carnival Society held a special session last night at their headquarters, in Orchard-street. This is the oldest carnival society in the United States, and its previous reputation was fully sustained in last night's carnival. The affair was more democratic than the uptown carnivals. The fun was fast and furious, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the evening.

The Arbeiter Union—Workingmen's Entertainment.

The Arbeiter Union (German Workingmen's Union) of this City held their second entertainment of the season at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, last night, the large hall being crowded by workmen and their families. The first part of the programme consisted of an address, delivered by Mr. GUILLIAUME DRURY, on "The Present System of Capital and Labor." He said that labor was created for the happiness of man, and then spoke on the several phases of labor in history, as influenced by Kings, the clergy, military and commerce. Capital and the capitalist demanded revenue on the part of labor, and were aiming at monopolies. By progressive education of the masses the world would be ameliorated and better times would come. The present condition of capital and labor was not satisfactory. He showed by statistics that workingmen had it in their power to improve their situation by organization. Under the shield of freedom, he concluded, the aims of workmen's associations are "justice to labor, peace on earth, good will to all men and happiness to us." The address was a very able one, and well received by the audience. The second part of the programme consisted in the singing of two choruses by the Mozart Singing Society, recitals by Messrs. GEO. GAIDE and G. WEHRMEISTER, [illegible] and Dr. PURITZ. The third part of the programme also consisted of singing and recitals, and of instrumental music. The entertainment was a creditable affair and a success throughout.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

The Personnel of the Senate—The Great Men and the Little Men—How They Look Through a Lorgnette—Sketches From the Gallery.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

Never since the commencement of actual secession, ten years ago, at which time there were thirty-four States in the American Union, has the Senate Chamber of the United States presented a phalanx so respectable in numbers as at present. Three States only remain unrepresented—Georgia, Texas and Mississippi.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE SENATE.

In chair No. 52 sits CHARLES SUMNER, the great Massachusetts Senator. Whether or not he is the gifted statesman believed to be by some; whether or not he is a one-idea man, as he is believed to be by many, I am not prepared to declare. He certainly is an attractive man; for all who visit the Senate gallery for the first time at once search out the Senator who, some twelve or thirteen years ago, was nearly beaten to death in the old Chamber. You may know him by his massive forehead, over which lingers a swath of gray hair. You may know him by his domineering manner over his colleague in particular, and by his patronizing manner towards all other gentlemen who fawn upon him in general. You may know him as a friend of the black man, for he incorporates such announcement in all of his orations or remarks. CHARLES SUMNER is a traditional politician. To a great extent he is a compeller of men. But while he is a positive man, he may be easily moved. At home, SUMNER is genial. Immediately in front of Mr. SUMNER is Senator WILSON. His chair is No. 34, and he is within convenient punching distance of Mr. SUMNER. WILSON is a man of unquestionable integrity and touching generosity. His face beams with simplicity—a true index of his character, in which there is no current of harm or deceit.

That attractive gentleman in chair No. 41 is REUBEN E. FENTON, one of the Senators from New-York. It is doubtful if any Senator is so unqualifiedly strong with the President, or with the heads of Departments, as Mr. FENTON. He has already secured for his friends a multiplicity of substantial appointments from the present Administration. The Senator is remarkable for his smooth manners. He never repels a person; the most excessive bore may obtain audience after audience. A well-known New-Yorker was heard to say, a few days ago, that he would rather be refused a favor by FENTON than to be made the recipient of one by CONKLING; yet no man living questions the ability or the integrity of the latter. During his long time in the House of Representatives, Mr. FENTON had the reputation of being earnest and painstaking; and it was only during his term of Governor of his State that he began to be looked upon by some as a crafty and unscrupulous politician.

Fronting the Vice-President, in chair No. 10, is JOSEPH S. FOWLER, one of the Senators from Tennessee. Here is the quiet, unassuming man of the Chamber. Rich in thought, his mind is a storehouse of good things. Gentle in his disposition, his manner is captivating in the extreme. There isn't a particle of the demagogue in this Senator, and, therefore, none of the cunning of the professional politician. His uniform loyalty to the Government from the first inception of the late strife is well known. Mr. FOWLER, more than any other man, assisted in raising the first squad of colored men for Government service. This was in 1862, when he and others, in conjunction with General NEGLEY, now in the lower House, raised a thousand armed negroes to work upon the forts around Nashville. Mr. FOWLER has been placed among the Democrats by his Republican friends, on account of his vote upon the impeachment question.

Immediately in his rear, in chair No. 30, sits CORNELIUS COLE, a Senator from California, a difficult man to read; full of blandishments, he receives all with smiles and promises. Mr. COLE is a fine looking man, and may be said to be firm in his dislikes. He is neither an eloquent speaker or a ready debater, but he is a hard worker. Strictly a politician, he is slow, hesitating, and over-cautious, and sadly lacking in his judgment of human nature. He has the ear of the President, and is, of course, besought by all the occidental office hunters, who are legion. In chair No. 68 sits Mr. COLE'S colleague, Senator EUGENE CASSERLY. Mr. CASSERLY is not unlike his predecessor in character. He is strongly inclined to be a partisan under all circumstances. He is a cultivated gentleman, and rich in information. That queer-looking gentleman in chair No. 10 is the "Newmann Noggs" of the Senate. He is THOMAS W. TIPTON, a Nebraska Senator. His colleague, who sits in chair No. 60, is JOHN M. THAYER, the "Bombastes Furioso" of the Chamber.

The Senator in chair No. 32 is HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. He is (not in a bad sense) the most adroit politician in either house from New-England, and owes his great success to his industry and persistency. No unanswered letters lie about his desk. As an orator he is not eloquent, yet he holds his audience. His purity and integrity are unquestionable. He always opposed slavery and all monopolies. He reminds one of SILAS WRIGHT, except that the Senator from Maine is temperate in all things. He looks like a good man, and he is as good as he looks. He never changes in dress or manner. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of twenty years ago is HANNIBAL HAMLIN of to-day. He is thoroughly incorruptible and ever consistent. He could have made from $30,000 to $50,000 a year as Collector of the Port of Boston, but he resigned his commission because he could not hold an office under a man whom he could not conscientiously support—that is Senator HAMLIN, of Maine. Senator LOT M. MORRILL, the colleague of Mr. HAMLIN, is gifted with a great deal of intellectual power. He has a good mind, a warm heart, and is earnest and thorough in whatever he undertakes.

In chair No. 42 may be seen, when not taking his happy stroll up and down the Chamber, or discussing a favorite Havana in the ante room, MATT. H. CARPENTER, one of the Senators from Wisconsin, and the Daniel Webster of the West. He is a genial, good fellow, and you may go your bottom ducat on him. He has the slouchy manner of WEBSTER, and is not unlike RUFUS CHOATE—with whom, I believe, he once read law—in his flights of eloquence. He is a fine orator—the best speaker in the Senate at the present time. He speaks to his audience, and not to the Press; hence he never reads a speech. MATT. CARPENTER is the coming man of the Northwest. TIMOTHY O. HOWE, the other Senator from Wisconsin, is the smooth-faced, silver-haired man in chair No. 35. His judgment is not always good, but he is a man of sterling patriotism and integrity, and, withal, a very modest gentleman.

In chair No. 58 sits Senator J. W. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire. He is a young man in political life, and may be classed as a scholar and not as a politician. He is probably the most thorough scholar in the Senate, and one of the most graceful gentlemen. He has a fine presence and debates well. AARON H. CRAGIN, his colleague, on the contrary is not a man of scholarly accomplishments. He is well-balanced, however, and overflows with good common sense. Like his colleague, Senator CRAGIN is a man of good habits and sound principles.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, who may be seen in chair No. 61, is the Rip Van Winkle of the Senate. He has been asleep since 1840, and is still snoring soundly. When he awakes to the fact that slavery has been abolished—when he awakes, did I say? He never will awake till Gabriel sounds his horn. Senator DAVIS speaks clearly and well, but his 1840 topics generally clear the galleries. His colleague, Senator T. C. MCCREERY, who sits in chair No. 62 is an enigma. He may generally be seen digesting a newspaper, or airing himself in a walk.

Sitting next to Senator FOWLER, in chair No. 11, is OLIVER P. MORTON, one of the Senators from Indiana. And he is to-day the strongest man in the United States Senate. Those who differ with me upon this point will admit, I am sure, that he is the most ponderous. He too, like SUMNER, is a compeller of men. He can make himself felt as can no other Senator. MORTON has a great brain, and is gifted with enormous strength of character. He marks out his schemes, impresses the Senate with them, and oftentimes carries them successfully and triumphantly through. His speech on finance, which was literally denounced by the Democratic Party, and criticised by financial papers everywhere, is now a subject of general eulogy. Even Governor HOFFMAN, of New-York, incorporates its tenor in his annual Message. MORTON'S war record is imperishable. What ANDREW was in Massachusetts, so was MORTON in Indiana, and his fame as a staunch patriot will never tarnish.

CARL SCHURZ, one of the Senators from Missouri, has a great history. It must be gratifying to him to find himself in the United States Senate. He has a pinched face, much like a gnarled oak knot, and looks like a cruel man, which he is not by any means. He may be said to have the most evenly-balanced mind of any man in the Chamber. His logic is good, and his rhetoric pure and beautiful. He has no art for little things; he speaks to the point, and when he has finished he retires to the ante-room to chat with CARPENTER and smoke his cigarette. CHARLES D. DRAKE, his colleague, who sits near the door in chair No. 56, may be heard upon all times and upon all subjects. To use a California expression, the Senator "puts in his oar" whenever he has an opportunity.

Senator H. B. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, sits in chair No. 6. He is known to be true and honest, and is a sensible, amiable and cultivated gentleman. He is in every respect a worthy Senator. His eulogy upon the late lamented FESSENDEN was very impressive, delivered as it was without manuscript or notes. Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, sitting in chair No. 39, is one of the purest and soundest of men. His character is of the highest order. His colleague, ORRIS S. FERRY, sitting in chair No. 37, is also a true man. He is a practical, clear-headed Senator. Senator CAMERON, the oldest man in the Senate, is in chair No. 4. He has grown gray and venerable in the arena of politics, and is the THURLOW WEED of Pennsylvania.

In chair No. 27 is E. G. ROSS, one of the Senators from Kansas. He is a plain, sensible man, and was probably more astonished than many others to find himself in the United States Senate. In chair No. 54 is RICHARD YATES, one of the Senators from Illinois. His war record is second to none. He is an earnest debater; and, socially, he is kind, genial and charitable—kind to everybody but himself.

In chair No. 57 is Senator WM. M. STEWART, of Nevada. He is a self-made man. Used to the excitement and the emergencies of frontier life, he is at times impulsive, and more blunt and practical than he is poetic or polished. His colleague sits in chair No. 51—Senator JAMES W. NYE—and may be called the Sheridan of the United States Senate. His presence is charming, and his oratory impressive and eloquent. He abounds in good things, and is full of spirit. His friendship is genuine and lasting, and his companionship unexceptionable. In chair No. 9 sits Senator GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, of Oregon. He is perfectly sound in all things, and may be said to be the strongest man from the Pacific coast. He is unflinching in his duty, and untiring in his energy. He is quiet and unostentatious, and greatly esteemed. His was considered the ablest eulogy upon the departed Senator from Maine.

Ohio is fortunate in having in the Senate two statesmen. Senator SHERMAN sits in chair No. 29, next to COLE, of California. He is an active and adroit politician, a good lawyer and a well-read man. His views upon finance have the merit at least of being logical. He is a spare-looking man, and never speaks unless he has something important to say. His colleague, Senator A. G. THURMAN, is the ablest man upon the Democratic side. He is scholarly and practical. His oratory is chopped, but classical. He is ready, spicy and sound in debate, and is graceful and Parliamentary at all times.

That fine-looking gentleman in chair No. 12 is DANIEL S. NORTON, a Senator from Minnesota. At a distance he looks like a refined copy of General LOGAN. His colleague is that good-looking man in chair No. 48—Senator RAMSEY—genial, wholesouled, business-like and practical. In chair No. 50 sits Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, a man of educated and temperate opinions. His colleague, ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, sits near him in chair No. 49.

In chair No. 36 sits Mr. LYMAN TRUMBULL, the able Senator from Illinois. If not, indeed, the profoundest thinker in the Senate, he is the ablest lawyer and the most skillful debater. He is a man of unquestionable integrity and great moral worth, and possesses rare scholarly attainments. While not easily irritated, he may be aroused; he was aroused in his debate with the towering Senator from Massachusetts only a few days ago, and Greek met Greek. TRUMBULL resides upon the site of the old Capitol Prison; and, by the way, on the spot where the Senator lives, CALHOUN breathed his last, WIRTZ perished from hanging, Mrs. SURRATT was confined, and Mrs. GREENOUGH and BELLE BOYD lingered in prison.

That gentleman in chair No. 31 is Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York. He is a cultivated gentleman and scholar, and a lawyer of fine standing. He is as cold as an iceberg, but is one of the strongest debaters on the floor, with a personal presence of great dignity.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, one of the Senators from Vermont, sits in chair No. 5. He is a ready debater and an expert legislator, but often too narrow in his views. Mr. MORRILL opposed the admission of Virginia with or without conditions; but in this he stood alone in the Senate. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, his colleague, sits in chair No. 7. He is much broader in his views than Mr. MORRILL, but is ballasted with a good deal of New-England illiberality; he may be considered a very sound legislator, and with CONKLING and CARPENTER may be classed as among the rising men of the Senate.

Mr. BUCKLE in his history of civilization, states that a man's character, to a great extent, partakes of the nature of his food. Now, down on the Eastern shore of Maryland, the people live on oysters and dipper duck. Any person who has enjoyed the pastime of hunting for this peculiar bird, knows that about the time a man shoots the bird goes down into the water out of sight. That old fashioned Whig gentleman, who sits in chair No. 23, Senator GEORGE VICKERS, of Maryland, must have come from the Eastern shore; hence his art of dodging upon some occasions. Mr. VICKERS was, up to the Emancipation Proclamation period, a Union man. This let him out, and he is now heart and hand with his rebel friends on the Eastern shore, who, if oysters had legs and could run away, would have all starved to death years ago.

B. C. T.

Fires Last Evening.

There were numerous fires yesterday evening in various parts of the City, none of which, however, resulted in very serious loss. The first was at 5:30 P. M., in the dwelling No. 9 Mulberry-street, caused by the soot in the chimney taking fire from a spark; the damage was slight. The next alarm was at 5:50 P. M., for a fire in the rear basement of the tenement house, No. 706 East Sixth-street, which was put out with a few pails of water before much damage was done. The third alarm was at 7 P. M. for a fire on the first floor of No. 437 Broome-street, occupied by H. ULRICH, dealer in stuffed birds and walking canes, whose loss is estimated at $150. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective gas meter. The fourth disaster was more serious than any of the others, being a fire in the furnishing store of JOHN STOHR, No. 368 Grand-street, which caused a loss of $1,500 to stock; insured for $6,500 in the American Insurance Company. The building, which is insured, will require [illegible] for repairs.

How Murderers Escape Hanging in Westchester County.

There appears to be much more truth in the expression to which the murderer REYNOLDS has given utterance, "Hanging for murder is played out," than one at first is willing to suppose. For example, JAMES SPALLON, in Tremont, charged with brutally murdering PATRICK BROPHY, on the 3d of January last. He was acquitted by the jury on the 27th ult. CHRISTIAN HERGER, on the 9th of January, killed a man named MILTON CARPENTER by beating him over the head with a mallet. The circumstances connected with the affair were peculiarly exasperating. HERGER, as is well known, has been acquitted.

The feeling of the people of Westchester County is one of intense indignation at these instances of the maladministration of justice.

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REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND RUPTURE.—The attention of the reader is called to the last letter of Dr. SHERMAN to Mr. BEECHER, published on eighth page. It is interesting and instructive to the ladies, as well as the opposite sex.—*Advertisement.*

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces catarrhs, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BINNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, after a severe illness, WILLIAM BINNS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BINNEY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 3, HORACE BINNEY, Jr., aged 61 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. James the Less, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M.

CONSELYEA.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, PHEBE CONSELYEA, relict of Wm. Conselyea, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry M. Traphagen, No. 185 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.

KNEVALS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 6, LUCY M., widow of the late Sherman W. Knevals, of New-Haven, Conn., in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 315 West 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Haven on Tuesday, 8th inst., on the 8 A. M. train.

NEWELL.—On Friday, Feb. 4, SUSIE N., wife of Wm. E. Newell.

The remains will be taken to Boston on Monday morning for interment.

NEVERS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness, VIRGINIA, wife of Benjamin M. Nevers, and daughter of the late Daniel B. Tallmadge, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Calvary Church, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAIT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, ROBERT RAIT, of this City, at Ramsgate, England.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RINTOUL.—At St. Louis, on Friday, Jan. 14, J. A. RINTOUL, of New-York, aged 34 years.

ROE.—On Friday, Feb. 4, ALBERT SEELY, son of Albert S. and Amy A. Roe, aged 7 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 169 West 34th-st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

STEBBINS.—At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 5, AMOS N. STEBBINS, in the 37th year of his age, son of Samuel Stebbins.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STELLENWERF.—At Islip, L. I., JANE TRAVIS, wife of Amos R. Stellenwerf, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at St. Mark's Church, Islip, at 12 M. Cars leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, at 8½ A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

WILMERDING.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at his residence, No. 5 West 31st-st., HENRY A. WILMERDING, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WEEDEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 4, HESTER G., widow of the late James Weeden, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this Monday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

WYNKOOP.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, ALMIRA A., widow of Robert D. Wynkoop.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Brinkerhoff-st., Bergen, N. J.

WHITING.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 5, ARTHUR WHITING, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAMS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 4, MARGARET, wife of John H. Williams, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday next, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the church, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Astoria Landing to meet the Harlem boat that leaves Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock, and the down boat that leaves Harlem at the same hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

A certain cure for diseased liver and the many dangerous maladies which are caused by a morbid condition of that organ.

To give the public a clear understanding idea of the mode in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousand of reliable witnesses, we present a brief

DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER

and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.

The liver is supplied with blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters the blood, and separates that fluid from all impurities. How indispensably necessary to health is the proper performance of this function! If the liver is diseased, it cannot purify the blood; and if that is sent back through the lungs, brain, and other parts in a morbid condition, it must cause jaundice, biliousness, obstruction of the kidneys, gravel, and many other complaints more or less painful and dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the performance of any of the duties of life. This unhealthy state of the system very often ends in pulmonary consumption.

The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner: The heart sends the vital current down through the arteries; it passes through the flesh, taking up all impurities in its progress; then the stream of blood flows backwards through the veins and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, or scarcely any other kind of ulceration, while that important organ, the liver, is diseased. It is for that reason that "regular physicians" rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of some cough medicine, the basis of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will strengthen the system, purify the blood and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.

A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. Schenck's medicines, viz.: Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, all of which are accompanied by full directions for the use of them.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

Matters are improving slightly in the real estate market, if we may judge from the auction sales and the recorded transfers of the past week. The transfers, of course, have reference to transactions which occurred at a somewhat earlier date. The number reported during the week just past is 178, involving values to the amount of $4,297,741. This is unusually large for the present season, but allowance must be made for the single transfer of the New-York Hotel property, which was recorded during the week, representing alone over a million dollars consideration money. In the public sales at the Exchange Rooms there was considerable life on one or two days, but not so much as was anticipated, on account of the withdrawal of the Westchester property advertised to be sold on Wednesday. The aggregate selling price of property disposed of at public auction during the week was $387,205.

This week a large amount of property is advertised for public sale, including houses and lots in the upper part of the City, water-front property in Williamsburg, and 492 lots and gores in Brooklyn. None of these, so far as announced, occur to-day. On Tuesday, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. dispose of property on Second-avenue, near One Hundred and Ninth-street, on One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Eleventh, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and First, Sixth and Eleventh avenues, most of it consisting of vacant lots. On the same day JAMES M. MILLER sells Nos. 176 and 178 East Thirty-first-street, and E. H. LUDLOW & Co. dispose of several houses in Brooklyn and one in this City, on Greenwich-street. On Wednesday Mr. MILLER's great sale of Brooklyn lots takes place, and MULLER & Co. again offer valuable City property, mostly up town.

We desire to correct an error which occurred in the report of the auction of the fifty-two lots situated between Central and Grand avenues, Westchester County. The ownership of this property was ascribed to TOWNSEND POOLE, deceased, which was not correct, although the description of the property as set down on the auctioneers' poster said as much. It should have read the lots adjoining the farm of T. POOLE—not "a part of the farm." By order of J. W. FISHER, attorney for the present owner, the property was withdrawn from the market.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Goerck-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100	$4,000
Munroe-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 25x the block	10,000
31st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., h. and l., 20x98.9	19,000
32d-st., s. s., 171.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.10x½ block, h. and l.	6,250
32d-st., s. s., 171.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.10x½ block, h. and l.	6,000
35th-st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.6x49.4, h. and l.	13,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., h. and l., 20.6x98.9	nom.
42d-st., s. s., 298.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.7x½ block	13,000
55th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x54x50x the block	2,000
56th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x81.9x50.4x88	1,000
58th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 75x100.5, q. c.	25,000
74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., h. and l., 20x102.2	35,000
75th-st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	1,100
123d-st., n. s., 199.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 38x100.10	15,500
146th-st. and 10th-av., s. w. corner, 100x99.11	12,000
Madison-av. and 27th st., n. e. corner, 24.9x71.1	46,500
7th-av. and 127th-st., s. w. corner, 99.11x100	25,000
10th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 35th-st., 24.8x100 10th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 35th-st., 24.8x100	18,000
Leases Recorded.	
Beaver-st. No. 22, 5 years, per year	$2,500
Broadway, No. 745—basement and cellar, 3½ years, per year	1,980
Broadway No. 745, 4½ years, per year	9,000
Charlton-st No. 114, 4½ years, per year	2,200
Greenwich-av. No. 18 West 10th-st., basement of — 8 years, per year	1,600
Greenwich-av., No. 70, store and basement, 5 years, per year	900
West 32d-st., No. 527, 4 years, per year	700
West 32d-st., Nos. 505 to 513, inclusive, 10 years, per year	800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Charles-place, s. e. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 31.6x100	$1,000
Cheever-place, No. 39, agreement	10,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., h. and l., 50x75	3,100
East Broadway, s. s., 307 ft. e. of Lloyd-st., 50x154.11	1,200
Filmore-st., s. s., 68 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x60, b. and s.	nom.
Main-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Plymouth-st., 20x83.3, h. and l.	13,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100	700
Penn-st., n. s., 194.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 21.7x100	1,400
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100	6,500
3d-st., n. s., third high-stoop house from 5th-av., 20x90, agreement	17,000
Bushwick-av., s. w. s., 139.11 ft. s. e. of Greene-av., 273x70.5x273x8x70.4	12,000
Gates-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 75x20 Gates-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	12,500
Greene-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x200, infant's share	1,800
Same property, another share in full	500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	4,500
Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	2,800
Throop-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Stockton-st., h. and l., 20x100	2,400
Williams-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	6,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 44.10 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 4.1x85.11	600
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Rapalyea-st., w. s., 296.6 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 25x200	$400
Farmingdale.	
South Front and Grove sts., n. e. corner, 10 acres, Powell's	$2,500
Flushing.	
Barclay-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of Percy-av., 42x246	$1,000
Broadway and Linden-av., n. w. corner, 125x250	11,000
West Flushing.	
Main-st., n. s., 307 ft. w. of Junction-av., 100x100	$500
Hempstead.	
Franklin and Grove sts., s. e. corner, 100x150	$425
Hunter's Point.	
Central-av., w. s., 50 ft. w. of West 10th-st., 50x100	$2,400
Little Neck.	
Prospect-st., e. s., adjoining railroad, lots Nos. 46 and 47, map of Marathon	$297
Newtown.	
Montague-av., e. s., 650 ft. s. of Cooper-av., 25x152	$80
Ravenswood.	
Crescent-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Payntar-av., 25x100	$400
Whitestone.	
South Irving-place, w. s., 375 ft. n. of Broadway, 96.8x113x26x113	$300
STATEN ISLAND—RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Castleton.	
Marian-st., near Greenleaf-av., J. Smith's, 25x100	$200
Marian-st., near Greenleaf-av., adjoining above, S. Smith's, 25x100	200
Middletown.	
Toad Hill road, 2 lots, 90x138 and 91x138	$350
Richmond road, indefinite, 76x758	1,060
Northfield.	
Shore road, adjoining John G. Johnson's, J. Burgher's, 36x90	$600
Southfield.	
Cliff-st., near New-York-av., W. W. Wetmore's, 213x291x152x450	$4,000
Westfield.	
Public road, near Amboy Ferry, 12,330 sq. ft., Eliza Doty's, ⅔ shares	$270
Plot near Kreischerville, adjoining late Ann Storer, 2 acres	600
Plot adjoining B. Kreischer, Jos. Androvette's property, 4 acres	1,300
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
4th-av., w. s., part of lots Nos. 343 and 344, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	$5,900
Greenburg.	
Broadway, w. s., A. A. Benson's property	$7,275
Morrisania.	
Springfield-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x100	$1,200
Springfield-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x100	800
New-Rochelle.	
Pelham road, n. s., adjoining H. Stollmeyer's, 6 2-10 acres	$12,000
North Salem.	
New-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of West 3d-st., 60x200	$300
West 2d-st., s. s., adjoining John Gandle, Jr.'s, 20x—	100
2d-st., n. s., adjoining B. W. Miller's, 34 rods	1,300
West Farms.	
Grove-av., s. e. s., 330 ft. n. e. of John-st., 89x160	$800
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Bergen-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	$500
Boyden-st., e. s., 130 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 30x90.6	1,000
Clay-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Broad-st., 52.4x98	3,349
Clinton-av., s. s., 38 ft. w. of La Grange-place, 29.7x118.8	2,750
Fulton and Front sts., s. w. corner, 32.10x96.6	8,500
Gouverneur-st. and Belleville-av., n. e. corner, 36x104.1	12,000
Hanover-place, n. s., adjoining D. Scott's premises, 29.5x112.6	1,500
Kinney-st., n. s., near Church-st., 4 lots	20,000
Kinney-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of West-st., 25x100	2,025
Mercer-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of West-st., 25x100	5,000
Monroe-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. w. of Downing-st., 20x[illegible]	2,000
Mt. Pleasant-av., e. s., corner of Clark-st., 50x101	3,500
Mt. Pleasant-av., w. s., 230 ft. s. of Gouverneur-st., 75x200	10,500
Nesbitt-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Halsey-st., 35x56	4,500
New-York-av., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x100	1,000
New-York-av., n. s., 454 ft. e. of Amity-st., 50x100	1,000
Ogden-st., w. s., 90 ft. s. of Clay-st., 27.6x76	3,300
Sherman-av. and D. Scott's property, n. e. corner, 87.4x41x83	4,000
Wallace-st., s. s., 222 ft. s. of Dark-lane, 30x83.6	700
12th-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of South 7th-st., 25.8x100	1,075
14th-av. and South 9th-st., s. w. corner, 28.9x103	500
Salt meadow plot, 263x574	1,300
Bloomfield.	
Montgomery-av., s. s., adjoining J. Edwards', 70x182	$6,500
Montclair.	
Orange, corner Myrtle-av., 162x412.6	$5,000
Orange.	
Clarendon-place, s. s., 295 ft. s. of Lincoln-place, 174.7x186.9	$10,000
Highland-av., n. s., and Essex-av., 105x425	50,000
Main-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of High-st., 24x197	231
Ogden and Reynolds sts., n. w. corner, 86.9x200	1,300
Orchard-st., w. s., adjoining E. Kyner's lot, 24.4x100	1,050
Sheridan-st., w. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
Snyder-st., s. s., adjoining lot No. 28, 50x100	4,000
Jersey City.	
Jersey-av., 16.8 ft. from n. e. corner of 3d-st., 16.8x100	$6,000
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 9 to 16, block No. 107, Custer's estate	$6,500
Bergen.	
Academy-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 25x100	$1,000
Hudson City.	
Newark-st., s. s., lot No. 414, map of West Hoboken Land Association, No. 2	$537
Palisade-av., lot No. 44, block No. 5, Baldwin & Gilchrist, 25x100	2,000
Vine-st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of Chestnut-av., 11.6x89.10	1,150
Vine-st., s. s., 169 ft. w of Chestnut-av., 11.3x77.6	1,250
Montgomery-av., lots Nos. 503, 504, map of West Hoboken Land Association, No. 2	3,400
Montgomery-av., lots Nos. 1, 2, block No. 10, plot No. 7, Bramhall's, 50x102	2,800
Lot No. 2, block No. 93, Passaic Ice Co.'s map, 25x100	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 41st-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brick.
West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
East 46th-st., near 4th-av., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brown stone.
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
Madison-av., several first-class houses.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 109 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON STUYVESANT-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ANSON HUBBELL, REAL ESTATE Broker, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., (late S. W. Benedict,) has for sale the best list of houses on Fifth, Madison, Park and Lexington avs. Also on Murray Hill and up-town streets, from 14th-st. to Central Park.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 69 West 4th-st., full size, with two-story extended dining room; lot 25x120, with an ell 25x25, and within 25 feet of the new opening of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on West 42d-st., near 5th-av.; the house is in first-rate order, and may be had with or without furniture. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, full sized and extra deep lot, on Irving-place, near Gramercy Park; very pleasantly located; price asked $45,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE PROPERTY for business purposes, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., being 53 feet on Bleecker-st. by 75 feet on Downing-st.; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a three-story high-stoop brick house with 12 rooms and all modern improvements; house 21x40, lot 21x98; price $22,000; terms easy; possession May 1. Apply to ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, No. 876 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 27th-st., near Broadway, with furniture as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on West 37th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., in good order, with early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house on Park-av.; all modern improvements and immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. A bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE LEASE TO be sold at a great sacrifice. Reason given by calling at premises No. 369 Grand-st.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE MOST desirable houses for sale in the City, can be had by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR to let—The granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PLOT OF 1,335 ACRES FOR SALE At Oakland, opposite San Francisco, Cal., on the bay, opposite San Francisco; situated as Brooklyn is to the City of New-York, and at the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. I have for sale a plot of 1,335 acres, all eligible for building, and every acre having the outlook and overlook of San Francisco City, the bay, Golden Gate, ocean and far away inland. This property is an unusual opportunity for an investment; one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond mortgage. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE house, greenhouse, barn and outbuildings with three acres of land on west bank of Hudson River, between Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, N. J., opposite Manhattanville. Fine garden, flowers, fruit, &c., in abundance; situation unsurpassed with splendid river view; for sale cheap or will rent for $800. G. K. SHERIDAN, 23 Thomas-st., east of West Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—HOUSES, VILLA sites and lots, near station, for sale or to lease by Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON. Address Box No. 2,074, or apply on the premises.

VIRGINIA LANDS ON CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Railroad for sale by NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, E. D.; the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New-York. For particulars, apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, No. 60 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LIGHTED OFFICES on first floor, and lofts of the new building, Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st. Inquire on the premises, of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A FURnished house, having gas, water and all modern improvements, about two acres of land, stable, &c.; within 5 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. View of the river unsurpassed. Rent, $300 per month. Apply to J. T. ADAMS, No. 130 Pearl-st.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., with or without steam power. Apply on premises to TATHAM & BROTHERS.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, No. 14 Clinton-place, near Broadway. For terms inquire at No. 10 East 17th-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—EITHER FURnished or unfurnished, for two years from next May or June, a small house situated somewhere between 14th and 42d sts., and between 6th and Lexington avs.; parties desirous of renting, are gentleman and his wife, no children; and to anyone having a nice house in the best order, this is an excellent opportunity to get a good tenant at a fair rate. Address, stating location and price, O. P., Box 4,177 Post Office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 36th-st. Address H. M. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

76TH AND 77TH STS. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

77TH-ST.—Three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. (225 feet west of 2d-av. and 70 feet east of the line of Lexington-av.) Houses contain all the modern improvements.

76TH-ST.—One lot of ground on the north side of 76th-st., 265 feet east of 2d-av., 24x102. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT, CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 124th-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 6th-av.—The lot of land situate on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st., being 50 feet 5 inches on 6th-av. and 36 feet on 124th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

462 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 55TH-st., and lots corner 1st-av. and 29th-st. at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;

EAST 55TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brownstone front house and lot, situate on the north side of 55th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 109. The house is 48 feet deep, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 18.9x100.5 feet.

1ST-AV.—The 4 lots of land, situate on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 29th-st., now used as a lumber yard. Lots together 98.9x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpoel, deceased, house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st.; house and lot south side 128th-st., near 2d-av.; valuable lots corner 2d-av. and 104th-st.; valuable lots on 3d-av., corner of 110th and 113th sts.; also, lots on 110th and 113th sts., in rear of the 3d-av. lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF 11TH-AV. AND 87TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV. AND 87TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st., each 25x100 feet. These lots are free from rock, and about level with the grade of the new Boulevard.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$100,000
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election."

The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870. }

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

$30,000 AND $7,000 TO LOAN ON first-class improved City property. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

110 MILES COMPLETED.
ONLY 7 1-2 MILES
TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
First Mortgage Bonds,
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND
PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870. }

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSIness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the
7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 9,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 130 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,800 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114½	114⅝
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114½	114⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115	115¼	10-40 Regis.	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115¼	115½	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	115	115¼	Gold	120⅝	120¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	115	115¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	114	114¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers.
NO. 30 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1886, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 58 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 85 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.

ROBERT C. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.
THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles, including branches. The line is completed about 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. Rapid progress is making in the balance of the line, and the entire work will be completed at the earliest practicable period.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about 8½ PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MEDICAL

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSIness clairvoyant; tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 189 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.

JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, **$5,931,230 59.**

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 69.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 2,021.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Moritz Meyer, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d of February, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870.

j31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 17th January, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja24-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated, New-York, 10th January, 1870.

j24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. TEMPLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1870.

f7-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES D. LYON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James D. Lyon, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 4th of February, A. D. 1870.

WM. HARRIS,
f7-1aw3wM* Assignee, No. 23 Vesey Pier.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,021. Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja31-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,555.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Southern District of New-York.—At Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, the 22d day of December, A. D., 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JACOB SOMMERS, of the town of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

BENJAMIN M. FRELIGH, Assignee.
ja31-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,556.—IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At Saugerties, in the County of Ulster, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES DEDERICK, of the town of Hurley, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

BENJAMIN M. FRELIGH, Assignee.
ja31-1aw3wM*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$100,000 CAPital.—The above amount wanted to engage in a wholesale business already established; party may be either active or special; good references given. For particulars address with real name Post Office Box No. 5,882, New-York. All communications will be confidential.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO INVEST $10,000 in a perfectly reliable and legitimate business, where he is certain of doubling his money yearly, may learn of an opportunity by addressing T. B., Box No. 2,768 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, IN a first-class cash manufactory. For particulars apply at HERBRANDT & ZIMMERMANN'S, No. 21 Duane-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10	Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16	Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17	Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23	Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.............$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

Steamer of Feb. 9 will not carry passengers.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA..........Feb. 12 | EUROPA..........Mar. 5
ANGLIA........Feb. 19 | INDIA............Mar. 12
COLUMBIA......Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA.........Mar. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after Feb. 1, 1870, the steamers of this Company will leave Pier No. 30 North River at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Boston via Newport and Fall River.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX, THE FINE ART COLLECTION OF THE LATE THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Commencing MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States, valued at $500,000, and comprising nearly

TWO THOUSAND OIL PAINTINGS,

every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by Benj. West, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, Godfrey Kneller, Allan Ramsay, George Moreland, Hogarth, Turner, Nasmyth, Copley, Opie, Stewart, and others of the English School. Boucher, DeBufe, Isabey, Mignard, De Droux, Dias, Lambinet, and others of the French school. Schidoni, Guercino, Teniers, Van Ostade, Zuccarelli, Van Dyke, &c.

Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, such as Titian, Rubens, Jordeans, Honthorst, and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.

300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as Sully, Inman, Bierstadt, Durand, Brown, Peale, Doughty, Birch, Hart, and nearly every one known ten years ago.

THE COLLECTION WILL BE SOLD ENTIRE (no pictures having been added or taken from it) and WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE. It is now on exhibition at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 831 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25c. by the auctioneers.

ART SALE

OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,) ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the following eminent and favorite American and European artists:

Wm. Hart,	Frazer,	Laufant DeMetz,
J. Pope,	Verbockhaven,	Eardman,
J. G. Brown,	Verschener,	Gerard,
J. Williamson,	Verhoven Ball,	De Notter,
J. B. Bristol,	Von Seben,	D. Col,
Haseltine,	Van Kuyck,	Dauriac,
Blackman,	Van Lemputen,	Anna Peters,
Irwing,	Ten Rate,	Bakalowicz,
Dolpt,	Patrois,	Pauwels,
Eerwing,	Schaefels,	Bidau,
Bellows,	Herzog,	Bosch,

and many others of the American and European Schools.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, &c., &c. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicine, in fair order, hospital stores, beef extract, &c., &c.

Also, two covered wagons, new, and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ART SALE—MR. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—The unique collection of paintings of JOHN P. WATERS, Esq., Brooklyn, will be sold by auction, peremptorily, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, by Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., at their Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Art Galleries and Book Salerooms. The collection numbers thirty paintings, gems of art, such as warrants the assertion that no collection of equal beauty and merit (of this description) has ever before been offered for sale by auction. It embraces the choicest examples by S. R. Gifford, J. F. Kensett, Wm. Whittredge Durand, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Loop, Robbe, Troyon, Yewell, Dias, &c. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River,

3,668 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,106 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Antelope*, from Palermo.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 8 to 8 o'clock P. M.

HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A stated meeting will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Dr. C. R. AGNEW will read a paper on "Opthalmic Therapeutics."

GEO. T. ELLIOT, M. D. President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and efficient workwoman, by the day or week, in any private family, on ladies', children's and infants' clothes; has her own sewing machine. Call at No. 234 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and laundress, a situation in a private family or regular boarding house, or do general housework in a small family; wages $12. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress or would assist with chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; can give the best City references. Apply for two days at No. 45 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress for grown children; can give instruction in the English language if required; has good reference. Address J. M., No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT middle-aged woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby, or would take a seamstress' place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing; has the best two years' and a half City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a very respectable young woman; good plain cook; good baker and laundress; good reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, country or city, a situation; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams; excellent baker; care of milk and butter, &c. Call at No. 329 4th av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; is thoroughly competent; the best of references. Apply at No. 310 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; competent in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a place for general housework, cooking or chambermaid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptional City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook; good City references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 133 East Houston-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335—For country or City, a large number of recommended, professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by instalments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN servants our specialty, and Protestant and Catholic Irish on hand at the International Office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very respectable young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, having been with them all his days; is willing to work in a garden, and do anything that has to be done; never drinks liquors; a faithful and careful man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a young Englishman of Protestant principles; understand the care of horses; is willing to do anything indoors or out; a careful and steady servant; never drinks liquors; will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation in the country as groom; is a careful, good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last employer. Address C. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address by mail THOMAS ABBOTT.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young married German, who is experienced and faithful; understands the business in all its branches. Address G, at seed store, No. 9 John-st., or his present employer, W. H. Fogg, Esq., No. 359 5th-av., or No. 32 Burling-slip.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND his wife, situations as waiter and first-class cook; she understands all kinds of French cooking, pastries, game, jellies, &c.; best City references. Call for three days at No. 147 West 24th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman and gardener or farmer, or make himself useful; the wife will take any situation in the house, care of milk and butter; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; is strictly sober, which his papers will certify; has lived with some of the best families in the old country. Address WILLIAMS, No. 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, a single man, who understands his business and is not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address COACHMAN, box No. 200, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 132 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; can drive well, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. N., No. 896 Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION OF ANY KIND by a young man speaking French and German; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN THOROUGHLY understanding his business, a situation as waiter in some private family. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; married; without children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references. Address L. G. D., gardener, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL farmer on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 97 Fulton-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPONSIBILITY, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk; is an experienced bookkeeper, and can give satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address E. THOMAS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

$100 PER WEEK.—DON'T COMPLAIN of hard times when you have a competency within your reach. Agents, both male and female, are making $100 per week selling our new work, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. They have no competition; there never was a book published like it; anybody can sell it; everybody buys it. Send for circular containing table of contents of this wonderful work. Address WELLS & COFFIN, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO England, a respectable person to take charge of an infant during the voyage in return for her expenses to London; only those need apply who can give good references. Call at No. 22 West 46th-st.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND COMMISSION office, a young man about 16; salary small at first; will be increased as his knowledge of the business warrants. Address, with reference, C. U. C. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND cook; Protestant preferred; a gardener for Kentucky, passage paid, and boy from 16 to 20 for a farm. Apply at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (new No. 335,) an experienced nurse; also a nurse and seamstress, and an excellent cook for the City.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE VARNISH business; state qualifications and references, by letter only, to MINETT & CO., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Association of Master Masons, held Feb. 3, 1870, at the Exchange Room, No. 51 Liberty-st., it was resolved, that on and after Feb. 7, we will pay to stonemasons and bricklayers ($4) four dollars per day; also to laborers ($2 25) two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, ten hours constituting a day's work.

D. C. WEEKS, Chairman, pro tem.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING, WHITE GOODS, &c.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
PRINTS, QUILTS,
DRESS GOODS, PIQUES.
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, &c., &c.

We offer in the above sale unusual inducements to purchasers, owing to the fall in gold and the want of additional room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7, a fine assortment of

FRENCH PERCALES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
BUFF AND WHITE PIQUES, &c.,
AT RETAIL.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,

SPECIE PAYMENTS, GOODS FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c.
FINE HEMSTITCH Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., up.
Lots of Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 11c.
FINE HEMMED Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12½c.
NEEDLEWORK Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c., up.
FINE LACE Handkerchiefs, 25c., 31c., 50c., 60c.
GENTS' Handkerchiefs, 12c., 20c., 23c., 25c., up.
COLORED-BORDERED Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

RICH RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., yard.
WIDE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., yard.
FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., yard.
FEATHER EDGE SATIN RIBBONS, 50c. piece.
RICH ROMAN SILK TIES, 25c. up.
RICH SILK TIES, 10c., 15c., 25c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING OUT.

SOMEBODY BADLY HURT. PRICES WAY DOWN.

SILK COTTON AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
SILK VELVETS, 10c. and 25c. piece.
SILK VELVETS, 50c. and 75c. piece.
WIDE VELVETS, $1 piece.
VELVETEENS AND PLUSHES, 40c. yard up.
SATINS AND VELVETS, CLOSING OUT.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.
SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. yard.
SILK GIMPS AND BRAIDS, 25c. piece.

DEALERS THINK KINZEY IS SELLING GOODS TOO LOW.

GENTS' OPERA KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c., 75c. pair.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 25c., 40c., 50c. pair.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 50c. pair.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
THE ALEXANDRA KID GLOVES, 95c.
FANCY CASHMERE HOSE, 10c., 20c., 25c.
ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c. pair.
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c.

TREMENDOUS RUSH. HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GET WAITED UPON.

BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
SPOOL COTTONS, full lengths, 1c. spool.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c. spool.
HELIX NEEDLES, patent wrappers, 5c. paper.
HAIR NETS, 2c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 15c.
SKIRT BRAIDS, closing at 3c. piece.
BEST CROCHET COTTONS, 5c. spool.
FANCY WORSTED BRAIDS, 3c. piece.
AGATE BUTTONS, 5c. for twelve dozen.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILK, 10c.
BEST 50-YARD MACHINE SILK, 5c.
WIDE 36-YARD ALPACA BRAIDS, 58c. piece.
VERY FINEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 8c. piece.
BEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 YARDS, 40c. piece.
GERMAN SHELL BRACELETS, 6c. pair.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
IVORY HANDLE TOOTH BRUSHES, 6c., 10c.
IVORY HANDLE NAIL BRUSHES, 10c.
MOROCCO AND LEATHER BELTS, 5c. each.
ROLLS OF FINE WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 3c.
BUTTONS OF EVERY KIND, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
SETS OF JET JEWELRY, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. pair.
FANCY NECKLACES, ORNAMENTS AND COMBS.

THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON. VISIT KINZEY'S, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

MUSLIN INSERTIONS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c, 12½c. yard.
MUSLIN EDGINGS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
WORKED BANDS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
WORKED DOUBLE DIMITY BANDS, 15c.
WORKED SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 set.
WORKED CHEMISETTES, 37½c., 50c., 60c., 65c.
JOB LOT LINEN COLLARS, 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.
WIDE LACES AND EDGINGS, 25c. piece.
LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
FANCY LACES AND MUSLINS, 15c. to 25c. yard.

OPENING TWO CASES ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. OUNCE.

AUCTION LOTS ON LOWER FLOOR IN WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, VERY LOW.

WM. KINZEY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

A magnificent assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Madeira or Guipure Bands, 1,000 yards Real Italian Valenciennes Edgings, 12½ cents per yard, Real Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes and Vails, Black Thread and Guipure Laces.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, splendid quality in black, white, evening shades, and all the fashionable colors, $1 per pair; 200 dozen Genuine Angele, 2 buttons, (evening shades,) $1 50, worth $2 25.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' French Kid, light and dark, reduced to 90 cents; children's 25, 50, 75; lots of Winter gloves at 25 and 50 cents. For 30 days only. At ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.. East side.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH,
} Commissioners.

COAL.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALDRON in yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue C, and foot of West 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, LEFRANC.

Last time of Auber's sparkling opera, MASANIELLO; OR, THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI, which was received with tumultuous applause on Friday evening last, and also at the matinee on Saturday. Sig. LEFRANC in his great role of MASANIELLO, and the following cast: MLLE. LAMI, MLLE. SAND, Siga. REYNA, BARILI, REICHARDT, FOSSATI. GRAND TARANTELLA, by Mlle. OBERTI, Mlle. BERTHA and Mr. MARWIG.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, KELLOGG. LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8.

EVERY EVENING, Except Saturday, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

Mr. T. W. Robertson's new and successful Comedy, entitled SCHOOL.

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," having been some time in preparation, will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, MECHANISM and COSTUMES; and the following cast:

JACK POYNTZ, as originally played by him, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LORD BEAUFOY, as originally played by him, Mr. O. MARLOWE
Dr. SUTCLIFFE, Principal of Cedar Grove House, as originally played by him, Mr. JOHN GILBERT
BEAU FARINTOSH, as originally played by him, Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Mr. KRUX, Assistant at Cedar Grove House, as originally played by him, Mr. J. H. STODDART
VAUGHAN..........Mr. PECK
JAMES, a Tiger..........Mr. CURRAN
GAMEKEEPERS, Messrs. DURAND and CLARKE
BELLA, a dependant Pupil, Miss LOUISA MOORE
NAOMI TIGHE, an Eastern Indian Heiress, as originally played by her, Miss EFFIE GERMON
Mrs. SUTCLIFFE..........Mrs. JOHN SEFTON

TILLY	Pupils at Cedar Grove House	Miss CLAYTON
MILLY		Miss ROWE
LAURA		Miss FOWLER
CLARA		Miss DAY
KITTY		Miss LEAHDEE
HETTY		Miss HOWARD
LULA		Miss JEN. TIMONY
FANNY		Miss HAYDEN
SALLY		Miss TIMONY
JOSEPHINE		Miss MCCORMIC
SUSIE		Miss BARNES

SCENE—In and near Cedar Grove House.
TIME—The Present.

ACT I. THE GLADE..........RECREATION
ACT II. THE HOUSE..........EXAMINATION
ACT III. THE GROUNDS..........FLIRTATION
ACT IV. THE GROUNDS..........REALIZATION

Between the first and second acts, eight days are supposed to elapse.
Between the second and third acts, two hours.
Between the third and fourth acts, six weeks.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Until further notice.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA In rehearsal.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 12, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR

LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES, LAST CINDERELLA MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8, THE GREAT NOVELTY PROGRAMME, REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES, and nightly received with great enthusiasm. THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY. BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK. NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS. The very successful Equestrian Comicality, entitled BILLY BUTTON, introducing the Comic Performing Horses, RED CLOUD AND DUCROW. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7. CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

E. MOLLENHAUER'S

GRAND DESCRIPTIVE SYMPHONIC TONE-PAINTING, "THE PASSIONS," will be performed at STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 12 AND 13, 1870.

THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, MR. EDWIN BOOTH, will read Collins' Ode to "The Passions" in connection with this musical composition on Saturday evening.

GRAND CHORUS OF TWO HUNDRED SINGERS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR....Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

To be had at Schubert's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the Brokers' Ticket Branch, No. 180 Broadway, under Beebe's; Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Fourth week of the gorgeous pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS? OR, GOLD AT [illegible]. Also the CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

FRIDAY, complimentary testimonial to Mr. James Mace, when Mr. John C. Heenan will appear.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, 34th-st. and 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY and others.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. CHARLES FECHTER and MISS CHARLOTTA LECLERCQ. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY. Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardere..........Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers..........Miss LE CLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues..........Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles..........Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans..........Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus..........Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers....Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara)..........Miss IONE BURKE

The drama will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., &c.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870, At the request of numerous influential citizens, MR. FECHTER will appear in his famed impersonation of HAMLET.

The sale of seats for the Hamlet night will commence at the box office on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MR. FECHTER AS HAMLET.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

Mr. Charles Fechter:

DEAR SIR: During your engagement at Niblo's, in this City, if consistent with your arrangements, we should receive great pleasure in witnessing your famed impersonation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Beyond any other of your numerous histrionic achievements, this has attached most considerably to your celebrity with the American public—from the high position accorded you by eminent European critics.

The marked originality and excellence evidenced by you in the characters in which you have already appeared inspire us with an ardent desire to witness your "Hamlet." With esteem, yours truly,

George G. Barnard, Wm. Astor, Joseph Shannon, Wm. M. Tweed, D. M. Hildreth, George W. McLean, Joseph Dowling, John Foley, Leonard Atwood, Robert C. Hutchings, George Jones, George H. Morgan, Albert Cardoso, Charles E. Loew, Sherman Paris, James O'Brien, Frank S. Stevens, J. S. Thayer, J. Brinkerhoff, J. J. Goodwin, and 235 others.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: "Your majesties might—by the sovereign power you have us—put your dread pleasures more into command than to entreaty," the public's wishes being orders to me; and although my friend Booth's justly-famed impersonation and masterly "getting up" of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," have rendered it a somewhat difficult task, I cannot but yield to your earnest desire of witnessing my attempt in the part.

I rely on your kind indulgence for the short notice given to both managers and artist, for the production of the play, to which I will most heartily devote the last six nights of my present engagement in this City, previous to my appearance in Boston.

With respect, yours truly, CH. FECHTER.

Messrs. George G. Barnard, William Astor, Joseph Shannon, William M. Tweed, Joseph Dowling and others.

Mr. FECHTER will appear as HAMLET, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1870, (FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.)

The first sale of secured seats for all the Hamlet representations will take place at the Box Office TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING at 9 o'clock.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $3. Sold by

FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
CHAS. A COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Consul-General F. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
WM. A. POND & CO., music store, 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, No. 36 Murray-st.

For boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, No. 50 Wall-st., and HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.

1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.

MASQUE ET TRAVESTI, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.

TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL.

SINGLE TICKETS, $5.

Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and from the Committee.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED BY FRANCIS CARET. TICKETS, $2.

GRAND CONCERT,

At STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, in aid of THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN. Among the artists engaged are Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianiste; Miss NETTIE STERLING, Mr. WM. J. HILL.

TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50. For sale at the principal book and music stores.

FESTIVAL OF THE EPISCOPAL ORPHANS' HOME.—The annual Festival and Fair of the Orphans' Home having been postponed in consequence of the death of the First Directress, will take place at the institution, 49th-st., corner Lexington-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 23 and 24, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

LECTURES

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. A geological lecture with a hundred PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Professor A. Rohde. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—THREE HANDsome connecting rooms on first floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant room, with or without board, (private family,) on reasonable terms.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—To let with board (will be vacated in a few days) a large, handsome, sunny room, second floor. No. 150 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Reference exchanged.

A.—PARK-AV. HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41ST and 42d sts.—Spacious and richly furnished suites of rooms for families at reduced rates; table a la carte or private. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman only, a front room and bedroom; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A pleasant square room, with board; also, a hall bedroom. References exchanged; terms moderate.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS.—A PRIvate family will take one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, to board. No. 17 Clarkson-st.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH LARGE well furnished front rooms. No. 55 West 12th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the laws of the State of New-York, and of an act of the people of said State, entitled "An Act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and of the several acts amending the same, we, the subscribers, do by this certificate, duly signed and acknowledged by us, declare that the copartnership of J. C. HOWE & CO., in the City and State of New-York, have transacted business therein for a period of five years and upwards, and that all of the subscribers were copartners in the said copartnership, with Jabez C. Howe, since deceased, and that the business conducted by the said partnership is continued in the said City and State of New-York by the subscribers, under the same firm name of J. C. HOWE & CO.; and we hereby certify and declare that the persons dealing under such name or firm, with their respective places of abode, are as follows, viz.: George O. Hovey, of Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel R. Payson, of Belmont, Massachusetts; John B. Hutchinson, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York; Jacob Wendell, of the City of New-York; John B. Manning, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; George S. Bullens, of Newton, Massachusetts; Gilbert R. Payson, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Henry S. Hovey and Joseph C. Hovey, both of said City of Boston.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

GEORGE O. HOVEY,
SAM. R. PAYSON,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
JACOB WENDELL,
JOHN B. MANNING,
GEO. S. BULLENS,
GILBERT R. PAYSON,
HENRY S. HOVEY,
JOSEPH C. HOVEY.

ja17-law4wM

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1869, and is this day dissolved, HENRY F. PHINNEY retiring from the business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by their successors, IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., at their old place of business, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the 31st day of December, 1869, under the firm name of IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.

HENRY IVISON,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON,
WILLIAM N. CRANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

THE FIRM OF MOSELEY & TYNBERG is this day dissolved by limitation. W. F. MOSELEY is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

W. F. MOSELEY.
D. TYNBERG.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GEORGE H. SLOANE is admitted a partner in my business from this date.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870. GEORGE SLOANE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
MONDAY, Feb. 7, MONDAY,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, MONDAY,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, MONDAY,

First representation of JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S Gorgeous spectacular and legendary romance, the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

The Great Dramatic Pageant of the Nineteenth Century.

EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES,
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC,
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS,
NEW HERALDIC TROPHIES AND BANNERS.
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

The most wonderful, costly and dazzling SCENIC achievement of the age.

First appearance in America of the

NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,
NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE,

From the Porte St. Martin and Du Chatelet Theatres, Paris.

POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
THREE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box office of the theatre, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., or at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, first night of Offenbach's chef d'œuvre, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, the most successful operatic run on record: performed at this Theatre last season 110 consecutive nights, being the success of the day, with the following unprecedented cast: DROGAN, Mrs. HOWARD PAUL; Genevieve, Geuretti; Sifroy, Girrebuck; Golo, Moreau; Grabuge, Genot; Narcisse, Francis; Briggitte, Briot; Charles Martel, Duchesne; Bourgomaster, Rousseau; Pitou, Edgard; Christine, Vandamme.

Magnificent scenery from Paris. New costumes. Finest mise en scene ever witnessed in New-York. Seats at Theatre, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHTS. The LAST NIGHTS of The SERIOUS FAMILY. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. THE SPITFIRE. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. The last matinees, WEDNESDAY, at 2. SATURDAY, at 2. AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX. TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX. GEO L. FOX. AMINADAB SLEEK, TOBIAS SHORTCUT.	THE LAST NIGHTS. NOTICE. ON MONDAY NEXT, after much preparation, WILL BE PRODUCED, for the first time in this City, a new version of Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET. Fine scenery and costumes A NEW COMPANY, interspersed with popular MUSIC AND SONGS. The Prince of Denmark, HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX, his first appearance in THAT CHARACTER.

The sale of seats for Hamlet commences on Tuesday at box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........AUGUSTIN DALY

SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF. LAST 6 NIGHTS. SURF.	After a very brilliant run of FIVE WEEKS, Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S racy local comedy of LONG BRANCH SUMMER LIFE AND SUMMER SCENES, will be withdrawn on Saturday evening next.

FAREWELL SURF MATINEE next Saturday at 2.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, will be produced, for the first time on any stage, Mr. Augustin Daly's new work of powerful human interest and of contemporaneous society, based upon the reigning sensation of Parisian circles, and entitled FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

(Successor to Barnum's),

BROADWAY, CORNER THIRTIETH-ST. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

At 2 daily, To be seen all day.	PILGRIM OF LOVE. TWO STONE GIANTS. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY.	At 2 daily. To be seen all day

At 8, evening—FAUST and BLONDES—At 8, evening.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF the German Liederkranz Society, Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Tickets at $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, to be obtained from the following members: A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; Louis Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Guenther, No. 592 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 178 William-st.; Th. E. Heidenfeld, No. 179 2d av.; Louis Kaemmerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Fr. Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; O. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Dr. E. Petzold, No. 257 East 53d-st.; E. Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, No. 111 East 14th-st.; H. Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; J. Windmueller, German Savings Bank.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION of the new building of the Five Points House of Industry and of Calvary Chapel, of the New-York City Missions, No. 151 Worth-st., THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 2½ and end at 4½ o'clock. Singing by the children of the House of Industry, and addresses on *Union of Christian Effort*, by Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D.; *Missionary Obligation of Christianity*, by Rev. H. D. GANSE; *Lights and Shadows of Large Cities*, by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. All are cordially invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD piano of the most elaborate style and finish for sale for $475; wareroom price $800; is 7¼-octave, round corners, and made by most celebrated City makers, with five years' guarantee, and every way a reliable instrument. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

LAW SCHOOL

OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS:

NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading and Evidence.
CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.
JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States and in some departments unequaled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 15. Terms, $225, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 188 Bowery.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. BEECHER'S BROAD CHURCH.

The Creed of Plymouth to be Changed.

A Broader Basis Demanded by a Portion of the Members—The Articles of Faith to be Revised—Mr. Beecher's Views of the Matter.

For some time past there has been a discussion quietly going on among a large portion of the leading members of Plymouth Church in regard to the covenants and articles of faith to which all who are admitted to membership are required to subscribe. At the annual meeting held recently, the question came up in a tangible shape and a long discussion ensued, which resulted in a change of one of the rules, and the erasure of a question attached to one of the articles of faith. Rule third of their Church Manual in regard to admission, provides as follows: "Application for church membership, either by letter or upon profession, must be made to the Examining Committee; but all members of the Church are entitled to participate in the examination. Those applicants who are approved by the Committee, must be propounded to the Church and congregation. * * * The church shall pass upon the names so propounded at the next business meeting, and the persons accepted become members upon giving their public assent to the Articles of Faith and Covenant." The following are the Articles of Faith, as revised by a special Committee of Plymouth Church, and adopted in April, 1848, about six months after Mr. BEECHER was installed as pastor:

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

1. We believe in the existence of One Ever-living and True God, Sovereign and Unchangeable, Infinite in Power, Wisdom and Goodness.
2. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be inspired of God; to contain a revelation of His will, and to be the authoritative rule of faith and practice.
3. We believe that the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost are revealed in the Scriptures as existing, in respect to attributes, character and office, as three Persons, equally Divine; while in other respects they are united, and are, in a proper sense, One God.
4. We believe that our First Parents were created upright; that they fell from their original state by disobedience, and that all their posterity are not only prone to sin, but do become sinful and guilty before God.
5. We believe that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son to die for it; that Christ appeared in the flesh; that He set forth a perfect example of obedience; that He purely taught the truths needful for our salvation; that He suffered in our stead, the just for the unjust; that He died to atone for our sins, and to purify us therefrom; and that He arose from the dead and ascended into heaven, where He ever liveth to make intercession for us.
6. We believe that God offers full forgiveness and everlasting life to all who will heartily repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; while those who do not believe, but persevere in sin, shall finally perish.
7. We believe in the resurrection of all the dead; in a final and general judgment, upon the awards of which the wicked shall go into everlasting punishment and the righteous into life eternal. *Thus do you believe?*

The last of the above articles is the one which by some is thought to be objectionable. Members of the church allege that there are intelligent men and women who, so far as human wisdom can discover, are sincere and humble Christians, and would like much to identify themselves with Plymouth Church, but cannot do so as long as the seventh article of faith must be subscribed to; while others who have joined have done it with a mental reservation.

After discussion at the annual meeting, a resolution was offered to the effect that the interrogatory at the end of the Articles of Faith, "Thus do you believe?" be stricken out, which was carried. It was also voted that rule 3 be amended by striking out the words "Articles of Faith and," and adding the words "Covenants of the Church." According to this, therefore, a person, upon becoming a member, would not be required to give his public assent to the Articles of Faith, but only to the Covenants of the Church.

At a business meeting of the Church, held on Friday evening last, after the close of the weekly prayer meeting, the matter of the creed was brought up again, and discussed briefly by Messrs. R. D. Benedict, T. G. Shearman, Fanning, Bliss, Hill, McKay, Bell, and others. Mr. BEECHER occupied the chair as Moderator.

Mr. ROBERT D. BENEDICT moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Some misunderstanding appears to exist as to the recent action of the Church at the last annual meeting in regard to the Articles of Faith; therefore

Resolved, That the Articles of Faith, as printed in the Manual, are still the Articles of Faith of the Church, and will remain such until altered by the Church in the manner prescribed by the rules.

Resolved, That a committee of five, including the pastor, be appointed, to whom the Articles of Faith and form of admission shall be referred for revision.

These resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

The following resolution was also offered for adoption:

Resolved, That the Examining Committee be directed to inquire, upon every application for membership, whether the applicant is familiar with, and can accept the Articles of Faith of the Church; and in case any applicant shall not be willing to accept them, the Examining Committee be directed to report to the Church the views which are held by the applicant so far as they differ from the Articles of Faith.

This resolution was carried; yeas 37, nays 8.

After the passage of the resolutions, Mr. BEECHER said he had a few remarks to make. All the members of that Church knew that his firm conviction was that no Church could long live and hold together without some kind of a platform on which to stand. They must have some articles of faith,—some kind of a creed. By this creed the pastor and all officers of the Church should feel bound after they had subscribed to it. They are the teachers, the exemplars for all who come within the fold. That all the members (nearly 2,000 on the list,) could or would believe alike in every respect, was not to be expected. What he wanted when a person came forward and asked to be taken thenceforward as one of them, was some evidence of a desire to live a higher and a better life. He concurred in the resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of five to whom the Articles of Faith and form of admission should be referred for revision. Mr. BEECHER said that inasmuch as this Committee was to be appointed by himself, he would ask that a little time be given him to enable him to make the proper selection. This request was granted.

POLITICS IN THE CATHOLIC PULPIT.

Sermon by Rev. James McMahon—Official Corruption Stoutly Denounced.

A remarkable sermon on this subject was delivered in this church yesterday by the Pastor, Rev. J. McMAHON. After reading a portion of the Gospel for the day, Father McMAHON proceeded to review in no very flattering terms the peculiarly corrupt tendencies of the political officeholders and party leaders of the present time. In dealing with this subject he said he would remind such as have scruples about the discussion of this question in the Catholic Church, and by one of its clergy, that virtue has ever been the true basis of liberty, and that the virtue of the body politic is as serious a matter for the consideration of the watchful clergyman as that of any individual member of his flock. The Christian Church, it is true, teaches men the manner in which they shall perform certain duties towards God, but it should be also borne in mind that every profession has its particular demands, and the physician or lawyer whose ignorance or incompetence prevents an intelligent and just discharge of his duties is as much to blame, if he wrong his neighbor unwittingly, as if he should do so from choice and for a purpose. He (the preacher) could conceive no greater imposition upon a people than that of forcing upon them unjust or incompetent officials by the corrupt exercise of the elective franchise; and Catholics would do well to bear in mind the consideration that the man who is cheated out of his office is as much injured as if deprived in any other fraudulent manner of property equaling the value justly attributed to such post. History shows that republics in all ages have lived only so long as virtue was cherished by their inhabitants, as in ancient Greece and Rome the people, if tried too much, would yet seek relief in some other form of Government. In the course of his remarks the preacher displayed an intimate knowledge of the condition of political affairs in the City, and closed his address with an eloquent appeal to those who had come from comparative bondage in Europe to guard well the liberties they found here.

The Late Rev. Jas. B. Hardenberg—Sermon by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson.

Last evening Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON preached at the St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church in Forty-second-street, taking for his text the ninth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Romans: "For to this end Christ both died and rose again, and was revived that he might become the law of the dead and of the living." After speaking of the mystery of Christ's birth, death and resurrection, the preacher referred to the demise of the late Rev. JAS. B. HARDENBERG. He was, he said, born in Rochester, in this State. His father was of Holland blood, and his mother of Huguenot. For many generations back, the families of both father and mother had been distinguished for their piety. Their son was early destined for the Church, and commenced his education under Rev. Mr. MURPHY. He subsequently entered Union College and then went to the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick. Soon after being admitted to the Ministry, he was called to the pastorate of the Church at Eldersburg, in this State. He then took charge of the Church at New-Brunswick, and subsequently was called to the Orchard-street Church, in this City. Thence he went to Rhinebeck, where he remained six years. From there he was called to Philadelphia, where he remained four years. He returned to this City and took charge of the Twenty-third-street church, and subsequently of that in Madison-street. During this time he was elected a trustee of Rutger's College, and was one of the founders of the grammar school of that institution. Dr. HARDENBERG was distinguished for his earnestness, gentleness, utter forgetfulness of self. Up almost to the period of his death he went about preaching, teaching, founding schools, visiting the poor, the sick and the dying, and carrying to all words of comfort in the blessed truths of the Gospel. On the 24th of January, surrounded by his family and friends, he breathed his last.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

Statement of the Condition of the Warehousing Business in This City—Words of Defence from Deputy Collector Williams of the Port.

Mr. H. M. WILLIAMS, Deputy Collector of Customs and *ex-officio* Storekeeper of the Port of New-York, has communicated the following statement, concerning our warehousing system, to the authorities at Washington:

As Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the Warehouse Department, and *ex-officio* Storekeeper of the Port of New-York, I beg leave to offer to the Committee of Ways and Means a brief statement of the condition of the warehousing business as conducted at this great commercial centre of the country, to express my opinions, derived from my official experience and observation, as to the value of the warehousing plan, as the true policy of Government, and to present a few suggestions looking toward the removal of certain irregularities and abuses which have grown up with and been fastened upon the system, but which, however, are not elementary parts thereof. The act of 1846 established the warehousing system in this country. It extended to the importer, in the case of his inability or disinclination to pay duties on the arrival of merchandise, the right and privilege of making entry under bond of his wares, the Government retaining the custody and control of the goods, and forbearing the exaction of the duties until the merchandise was needed for consumption. Under this act, warehoused goods were deposited in stores owned or leased by Government and conducted and controlled directly by the officers of the Customs. The act of March 28, 1854, extended and modified the foregoing act of '46 by the abolition of the Government warehouses, and established the system of private bonded warehouses now in operation. Under a separate provision in the same act, the privilege of transportation in bond was fastened upon the warehousing system, as the price of the support of JOHN C. CALHOUN, the Senator from South Carolina. Upon the basis of these two acts the warehouse system proceeds and has grown into its present proportions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WAREHOUSES OF NEW-YORK.

The warehouses of the Port of New-York at the present moment are some ninety in number. They include storehouses and yards for the deposit of miscellaneous merchandise, cellars for the exclusive storage of wines and liquors of the proprietor's importation or consignment, and one anomalous warehouse, in which the manufacture of bonded merchandise into proprietary medicines and perfumes for exportation to foreign countries, is carried on. These warehouses for the most part are located in the lower part of this City, adjacent to the centre of business, or on the river-front of Brooklyn. Bonded stores for the especial accommodation of the Cunard line, and the Hamburg and Bremen lines of steamers are located at Jersey City and Hoboken. It has been the policy of Mr. GRINNELL, since his accession to the Collectorship, to permit none but buildings of the first-class, both in point of construction and location, to be bonded as warehouses, and the magnificent structures which have been especially erected for or devoted to warehousing purposes under his administration, guarantee increased safety to the interests of the Government as well as to the importers of bonded merchandise. Among these new buildings may be mentioned the bonded warehouses in the great Hudson River Railroad Depot, the stores of HARBECK & CO., WOODRUFF & ROBINSON and NESMITH & CO., in Brooklyn, and the stores of MILLEN & CONGER and WOOD & BAKER, and many others on the East and North Rivers. The warehouses for the storage of dutiable merchandise in bond, are, without exception, owned or controlled by private individuals, who are required to give bonds to the United States in sufficient sums to secure the safe custody of the goods and the security of the revenue. The character of these parties, their solvency and mercantile standing, and the condition and conduct of their warehouses, are the subjects of unceasing scrutiny and supervision on the part of the Warehouse Bureau, and I do not hesitate to assert that under the present administration the possibilities of fraud in the bonded warehouses of this port have been reduced to a minimum. Every bonded warehouse is placed under the immediate supervision of one or more officers of the Customs, appointed by the Collector, and known as storekeepers. These officers superintend the receipt and delivery of all bonded merchandise in and from the bonded stores, and are paid through the Collector by the owners and lessees of the respective warehouses. A large income, more than sufficient to cover the salaries of all the other officials connected with the Warehouse Bureau, is derived from the fees and stamps on warehouse withdrawal entries. Under these arrangements the warehousing system, as far as the Port of New-York is concerned, is made self-supporting. These facts are mentioned to meet certain mistaken assertions that the warehousing system is a burden and expense to the Government.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM.

The question of the abolition of the warehousing system, either by a summary process, or by a gradual withdrawal of its privileges, has recently been agitated. The arguments presented in favor of its extinction assume the form of two propositions, which are almost identical with the objections raised by the opponents of the original Warehousing bill of 1846. They may be briefly stated as follows: The warehousing privilege should be abolished, because it increases the facilities of trade, and thereby results to the disadvantage of our domestic manufacturers; and, secondly, the system itself is cumbrous and expensive, open to fraud, productive of no recognized public benefit, and lacking that distinctive simplicity which should characterize the operations of our republican government. I do not propose in this article to enter into an extended defence of the warehousing plan on the first count; the objections there made attack a great principle, of which the warehousing system is merely the outgrowth—the principle that would foster and encourage trade and commerce, protect the interests of the consumer, expand our mercantile marine and lend a helping hand to the merchant of limited means—the principle of low tariff and open markets. The final issue for the retention or abolition of the system will never be made on the ground of any inherent defects in the system itself. The experience of twenty-five years shows that it accomplishes its legitimate ends beyond question, but the issue must be made fairly and squarely on the floor of Congress, when the partisans of protection marshal their forces, and the warehousing will stand or fall, with the victory or defeat of the advocates of a low tariff, and an open and unrestricted commerce. The warehousing plan was introduced into this country with a specific view of increasing the facilities of trade, and of removing and preventing great commercial inconveniences, arising from the necessity of paying duties in cash on the entry of merchandise. These inconveniences which were hampering and almost paralyzing the trade of the United States were thus enumerated by Senator DIX, in his speech in favor of the bill, and the necessity for their removal is the basis now, as then, of the arguments for the establishment of the warehousing privilege. It was conclusively shown, that under the system of cash duties, the merchant, in order to raise funds to pay his duties, was frequently reduced to the necessity of selling his goods on their arrival in a glutted market, or of hypothecating them at exorbitant rates of interest, through the absence of a present demand for his wares, or an opportunity to dispose of them at remunerative rates. Secondly, that the duties on merchandise, having to be paid at once, and not by degrees as the goods were sold for consumption, their price to the consumer was enhanced by the amount of interest and profit required on the capital advanced for the payment of duties. Thirdly, that competition was diminished by consequence of the greater command of funds required to carry on trade under such disadvantages, and a few fortunate individuals in the possession of capital were enabled to monopolize the importation of goods on which duties were payable. Fourthly, that the system of paying duties upon arrival has an obvious tendency to discourage the carrying trade, since it prevented the country from becoming the *entrepôt* of foreign merchandise, and hindered the importation of such foreign products as were not introduced for immediate consumption, and these tended to lessen the resort of foreigners to these markets, inasmuch as it was difficult, if not impossible, for them to complete an assorted cargo from this country.

DEFENCE OF THE BUSINESS.

It was shown that the warehousing plan, established in England nearly half a century before, had completely removed and obviated these difficulties and inconveniences, and had made her the mistress of the commerce of the world. The feeble objections of the opponents of the bill were overruled and the warehousing system became the law of the land. That its results have realized the anticipations of its friends, let the experience of twenty-five years and the almost unanimous testimony of the mercantile community, and the constant and regular increase of our foreign trade, unaccompanied by the former violent fluctuations and irregularities of the period of cash duties, be the most effectual answer. Among the glittering generalities which have recently been offered as arguments against the continuance of the warehousing system, it is gravely urged that its retention is not needed, because the type of commerce has changed under the institution of ocean cables and fast steamers. It is no longer necessary, they assert, that stores of merchandise should be accumulated in this country, since the demands of trade can be met almost as soon from abroad as from the warehouses of this country. They seem to forget that under these modern facilities and with the abolition of the warehousing system, our great Atlantic ports will cease to be markets from which the adjacent British Provinces, Central and South America, the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific, China and Japan, draw their supplies. Abolish the warehousing privilege, and the English capitalist, from the warehouses of Liverpool and London, will supply the world with merchandise, dictate his own schedule of prices and exact from the necessities and embarrassments of the American trader his modicum of profit.

REPLY TO FURTHER OBJECTIONS.

Still further, it is alleged as a reason for the abolishing of the system that its acknowledged benefits do not accrue to the benefit of our American importers, but are reaped by the foreign manufacturer, who, through his local agents, controls our markets by withholding goods or pressing them for sale. As a matter of fact it can be shown that the number of foreign agencies in this country is relatively less than in 1846, before the passage of the Warehousing act, and that the system has an inherent tendency to discourage such agencies, by placing the control of our markets in the hands of our citizen importers. Moreover, the bulk of merchandise entered in bond is not, as might be assumed from the arguments of the opposition, those productions and manufactures of foreign countries which enter into competition with our domestic productions. On the contrary, our warehouses are to-day filled with those great staples and raw materials which our climate cannot produce. For every dollar's worth of dry goods and fabrics warehoused, a hundred fold of sugars, spices, tea and coffee in their seasons, drugs, wines and distilled liquors are imported and placed in bond until required for consumption, and the abolition of the warehousing system, while it would legislate out of existence an important industry, and embarrass and injure a great moneyed interest in our seaboard ports, would greatly enhance to the consumer the cost of articles which have become absolutely the necessaries of life. The warehousing system, divested of its extraneous features and the excrescences that interested or mistaken legislation has fastened upon it, is a model of simplicity, security and economy. Its prime intention is merely the forbearance of an onerous exaction of duties without risk to the revenue. This end is attained by the Government's assumption of the custody of imported merchandise at the risk and expense of the importer. There is no intricacy in the transactions of business under the system. Bonds are given for the duties, and the Government can in case of default proceed at once *in personam*, and as it were, *in rem*. The security is complete, and it can be shown that in the last ten years, covering $400,000,000 of warehoused goods, the absolute loss to the revenue in adjustment of some 200,000 bonds, is less than $5,000. In fact it would largely accrue to the benefit of the revenue if all imported goods were required to be warehoused. The dishonest importer who enters his goods at an undervaluation, and the smuggler who conceals the true character of the contents of his packages, would hesitate long before they exposed their irregular importations to the many eyes that scrutinize and examine warehoused goods. The opportunities for fraud are largely increased, and the chances of detection diminished where merchants are allowed to pay duties on arrival, and take their goods from the vessel's side.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM AN ECONOMICAL ONE.

In connection with the important matter of expenses it is positively incorrect to include the cost of transportation as a part of the warehouse system. I coincide heartily in all that can be advanced against the retention of transportation in bond, and would cordially recommend its extinction as a measure of economy and safety to the Government.

The only end it answers is, to gratify the ambition of petty traders in interior places who are ambitious to assume the dignity of importers, and to insure, at the expense of the Government, the safety of merchandise while under transit from the port of importation. Under the transportation privilege there have sprung into existence dozens of little internal ports furnished forth with all the paraphernalia of a Custom House, where the advent of a foreign vessel is a physical impossibility, and where the gross receipts from customs fail to meet the salaries of the officials employed. I would recommend the total abolition of all inferior ports where the ordinary fees and stamps are not sufficient to meet the salaries of the officials, and either wholly extinguish the transportation privilege, or restrict its operations to the ordinary business transactions between the great cities of the country.

The act of 1854, while it provides that the deposit of imported merchandise in bonded stores shall be at the sole risk and expense of the owner, and prohibits any abatement or allowance of duties for loss, damage, leakage or diminution of weight while the goods remain in store, makes a remarkable exception in the case of the total or partial destruction of the wares by fire or other casualty. Under the eighth section of the above act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to abate or refund the duties accruing or paid on goods so damaged or destroyed by accident in warehouse. The thirteenth section of the act of March 3, 1865, passed to meet the case of a tea ship sunk by collision in this harbor, extends the right of refund to goods damaged within the limits of the collection district while in the custody of the customs officers and not in bond. This enactment has been construed as applicable to goods remaining in a bonded warehouse after the duties have been paid. These acts were intended to relieve importers from the apparent hardship of paying duties on merchandise when he has been deprived by the act of Providence from the use and benefit of his goods. These acts, however, in their practical workings, inure to the benefit of corporations—the insurance companies. Most importers, either through ignorance of these laws or as a matter of convenience, insure their bonded goods at the "long price"—that is, they insure the duties. The insurance companies eagerly assume these risks on duties, knowing that under the law the Government is a forced insurer against its own claim for duties, and that every dollar received by them as premium on the insurance of duties is merely a bonus without risk or danger.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF CERTAIN ENACTMENTS.

I would suggest the repeal of these enactments, together with all laws that authorize damage allowances of every description which make the Government the insurer of duties in the interest of importers without bonus or premium. It may be well to state in this connection that it is a matter of grave doubt whether any statutory provision authorizes the allowance of damage on the voyage of importation. I would also offer the following suggestions looking toward a reduction of the length of time in which merchandise shall be allowed to remain in warehouse under bond, or in General Order store unclaimed. As far as regards bonded merchandise my experience goes to show that eighteen months afford ample time and opportunity for all ordinary mercantile transactions involving the payment of duties. Most dry goods and fabrics are as a general rule withdrawn from bond within three months from the date of importation; the bulk of the tea, coffee, sugar, &c., are withdrawn within the year, and it is only the importers of liquors who permit their goods to remain in store beyond the limit of the year, and thereby incur the additional imposition of ten per cent. An amendment to the present law, which would restrict the warehousing privilege to eighteen months, would be beneficial to the interests of the Government, and not onerous or unjust to importers. Unclaimed merchandise sent under general order should be sold at auction if unclaimed within a period of nine months. This period affords the owner of the merchandise an opportunity to remedy accidents or omissions, and to decide in their minds as to the final disposition of their goods. Moreover, the reduction of the present period is demanded as a matter of justice to the warehouse proprietors who have frequently suffered loss, in instances where the proceeds of the sales of unclaimed merchandise have proved insufficient, after deducting duties and expenses, to meet their claims for storage. A limit of nine months for unclaimed merchandise and eighteen months for bonded goods, would prevent the accumulation of worthless and abandoned articles in our warehouses, and would save much unnecessary labor and inconvenience to the Government.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF THE LAW.

The privilege of sampling goods in bond is subject to abuse, and should be restricted and defined. It has happened before now that the whole contents of a package have been gradually taken out in the shape of samples, and the empty case or cask exported as if intact, to the credit of the importer. A check has been placed on this practice by reweighing and regauging articles paying a specific duty, upon exportation, but I would carry the principle still further, and recommend that the privilege of exportation be withheld from case goods which have been sampled in bond, until either the samples are returned to the cases, or accounted and paid for to the Government. This system has been applied to the exportation of cigars and been found to work admirably for the protection of the revenue. A record of the samples taken from package goods might be stamped upon the package itself, and the packages withheld from export until all the contents were satisfactorily accounted for.

In conclusion, I would state that in my opinion the warehousing system meets the ends for which it was instituted; and is, as far as the great port of New-York is concerned, free from the charges of irregularity and extravagance. It is simple, effectual and economical in its theory and practice, and insures the integrity of the revenue, while it extends an invaluable facility to the importer. Its economy is beyond question, and its benefits to our commercial interests are beyond calculation. Under its fostering aid our merchants have been the successful rivals of the eager traders of Great Britain and the German maritime States. Our seaboard cities, have gained largely in material wealth and population.

African Colonization Meeting.

A public meeting in behalf of the work now being done by the American Colonization Society was held last evening at St. Ann's P. E. Church, Brooklyn. There was a large congregation present, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, D. D., Rev. Dr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER and HENRY DAY, Esq., of New-York, who made strong appeals for aid in behalf of the Society in their efforts to take the Africans and make them a civilized, self-governing race.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Methodist Protestant Church, in Attorney-street. The body of the house was filled by an attentive audience. The pastor, Rev. Mr. ELLISON, Colonel WILLIAMSON, Rev. Mr. JONES, of Elizabeth-street Mission, and others addressed the meeting.

Mr. P. J. WASHINGTON, No. 61 Broadway, was riding Saturday evening on a Sixth-avenue car, and when between Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth streets had his pocket picked of a gold watch valued at $100. He reported the case at the Central Police Office, and gave a description of a man whom he noticed on the car whose acts were so singular as to make him appear a suspicious character. The detectives have taken the case in hand, and entertain hopes of being able to recover the property.

There is promise of skating if the ice does not melt again before it can be fulfilled. At BRADY's immense Curriculum and Skating Rink, in Jersey City, everything is in readiness for a lively time on runners. There is a fine sheet of ice there, and to-night it will be open to all who want to improve the occasion.

MARY HARRINGTON, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, fell from the rear yard into the cellar of No. 510 East Thirteenth-street, and received injuries from which she died soon after. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held this morning.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Hon. William E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge, Rev. Dr. Henry Slicer and Rev. J. M. Buckley speak at the temperance meeting at the Tabernacle Congregational Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, this evening.

ELLEN FLANNERY, of No. 106 Roosevelt-street, broke her arm last evening while scuffling with her husband. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BERNARD F. EMMING, a German peddler, 43 years of age, was found dead in his bed yesterday at No. 19 Ludlow-street. The Coroner was notified.

WILLIAM A. J. WHITE, 28 years of age, died suddenly at his residence, No. 64 East Fourth-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Colonel E. Z. C. JUDSON (Ned Buntline) lectured last night to a fine audience, at Hooley's Theatre, on the "Dead Men and Live Women of the Day." His lecture was a bitter satire on the misrule of our cities, caused, as he averred, by the apathetic deadness of the Christian and moral element, which, if it did its duty at the polls, would not leave the people at the mercy of "whisky rings" and ruffianism. Want of space only prevents a more extended report of the interesting and able argument.

RICHARD BATH, while working on Thirteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, on Saturday evening, had his leg broken by the caving in of an embankment. He was conveyed home.

JOHN BLAIR was arrested on Saturday, and held for examination, on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead pipe from the residence of Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, No. 50 Third-street.

A. B. BIRNEY, residing in Hamilton-avenue, fell into Hamilton Ferry slip on Saturday evening, while attempting to jump on a boat. He was rescued by employes of the ferry.

A trunk containing nearly $200 worth of clothing was, on Saturday night, stolen by a couple of men from a wagon belonging to the People's Express Company.

HUGH McCABE was arrested on Saturday night on complaint of THOMAS McGUIRE, who charges that he stole from his pocket $300 while they were engaged in skylarking. The money not being found on the accused person, the charge was withdrawn by McGUIRE, and he was discharged.

MARTIN O'HARA, aged 58 years, residing at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, died suddenly yesterday morning. Coroner JONES was notified.

Sergeant WRIGHT, of the Forty-third Precinct, yesterday morning found part of a man's foot in the area of a house on the southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry streets. It was taken to the station house, and Coroner JONES notified.

LONG ISLAND.

A young man named GRIGG, by the way of observing his birth-day, got very drunk in Hunter's Point last Friday night. Meeting an unoffending citizen against whom he had an antipathy, in one of the village drug stores, he attacked him. The citizen defended himself with a chair and a rich scene ensued. Drugs were spilt, bottles and show cases broke, and a chaos prevailed. The belligerents were, after much difficulty, separated and the drunken man taken care of.

At Hunter's Point recently, an intoxicated individual, taking exception to some remarks made by the proprietor of a saloon, walked out, picked up a large oil can, and pitched it through the window, demolishing sash, glass and bottles. Then, seeing the driver of an oil wagon looking on, he went at him and bruised him badly, upsetting oil cans and doing other damage. He was taken to the Lockup. The citizens claim that they need a Police force in Hunter's Point, but other villages of the town outvote them, and they have no adequate protecting force.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the Middle Island Division Sons and Daughters of Temperance: W. H. Mott, W. P.; Mary T. Davis, W. A.; John R. Dayton, R. S.; A. E. Fitzgerald, A. R. S.; W. H. Osborn, F. S.; E. A. Sweezey, Treasurer; James Howe, Chap.; S. F. Herman, C.; A. E. Sweezey, A. C.; Hugh Weir, I. S.; E. D. Petty, O. S. The Division numbers over 100 members.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In accordance with the decision of Judge TAPPAN in the Boulevards injunctions, the Receiver of Taxes at West Farms has commenced the collection of taxes under the assessment of 1870. The Madison-avenue case will be heard on the 14th proximo.

DENNIS O'NEIL and TERENCE LEDDY were yesterday held to bail in $500, by Justice LENT, for violently assaulting JOHN CODY with a mallet.

The rinderpest is gradually abating. Its ravages in Westchester have been almost exclusively confined to the town of West Farms, Mrs. SMITH and ANDREW MILLER, Esq., being the heaviest sufferers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Liverpool markets are delayed, and the figures herewith given are the closing of last evening:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 5d.@7s. 6d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western and 8s. 4d. for Red Winter.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 11½d. for refined. Turpentine, 30s. per cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 5—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks firm; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Upland, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port for the week ending Thursday night last, were 90,000 bales, of which 60,000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 4d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

BREMEN, Feb. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 5.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 15 marc bancos 12 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but quiet.

HAVRE, Feb. 5.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 92¼ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum closed heavy and unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The Cotton market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Upland, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. Pork has declined to 97s. 6d.; Lard, 72s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Feb. 5—Evening.—Cotton closed flat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 138½f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 137½.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The following was the condition of the market yesterday, the closing of the week: SUGAR—The business was small and prices unchanged; the receipts were large, and there was some little speculative inquiry; quotations were barely maintained; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes and 4,800 hhds. to foreign countries, and 14,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds. to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 210,000 boxes and 18,000 hhds.; Fair to Good Refining Muscovados heavy at 6¾@7¼ reals. Clayed Molasses flat, but prices unchanged. LARD quiet. FLOUR easier. BUTTER steady. TALLOW firm. BACON dull. HONEY active. PETROLEUM dull. POTATOES steady. HAMS steady; Salt, 17c.; Sugar-cured, 20½c. LUMBER steady; Yellow Pine, $[illegible] ℔ M.; White Pine, $34 50 ℔ M. SHOOKS firmer; Box, 8¾@9 reals. FREIGHTS to the United States dull; Sugar, ℔ box, to Northern and Southern ports, $1 25@$1 50; ℔ hhd., to do., $6@$6 50. EXCHANGE—On London, 10¾@11 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@1¾ ℔ cent. discount; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, par@¾ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 2@2½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON at 24c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet, and little doing. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Spring at 82c.; No. 1 do., 88c.; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10; Choice to Fancy Red and White, $1 [illegible]. CORN dull; Prime Mixed and Yellow at 75c.; strictly Prime Fancy White, 85c.@87c. OATS dull at [illegible] in bulk, [illegible] for sacked. RYE declining at 72c.@78c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. WHISKY steady at 89c. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $27. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10c. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. LARD heavy, at 15½c. for Choice Steam; 15¾c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS dull, dividing on 200 lbs. at $8 50@$9 75. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 2,650 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 1,300 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet, but in demand for low and medium grades; Spring Extras, $4 60@$4 75. WHEAT quiet at 80¼c.@80⅜c. in the afternoon unchanged. CORN dull at 70½c. for No. 2; afternoon dull and nominal at 70½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 38¼c.@38⅜c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and firm; No. 2 at 70c. BARLEY dull at 70c.@75c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 93c.@93½c. PROVISIONS easier, but less active. Mess PORK closing dull at $25 50, cash. MEATS dull for the present; active for future delivery at 9¾c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c. for Rough Sides, 13c.@13¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. LARD dull at 14¾c., cash; 14¾c.@15c., seller for March. Green HAMS, 12¾c.@13c. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 12½@$10 37½, dividing at 200 lbs. Live HOGS dull at $8 40@$9 for common to good. Beef CATTLE quiet at $4@$5 50 for butchers' stock and stockers, $5 75@$7 for fair to good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive. CORN nominal at 50c., in store. RYE neglected. BARLEY easier; sales two cars four-rowed Canada at 85c.; two cars do. at 91c.; two cars two-rowed State at 80c., and two cars do. at 82c., all on the track. PEAS dull; one car Canada sold at 83c., in store. PORK easy; heavy Mess, $26 25. LARD easy at 16c.@16½c. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal at 88c. for retail trade. CATTLE—Receipts of the week, 5,300 head; the market closes firm and ¼c.@½c. higher; sales 400 head at 7c. for medium; 7¾c. for good, and 8½c. for extra. HOGS—Receipts, 7,568 head; the market closes quiet and a shade lower. SHEEP—Receipts, 9,268 head; the market closes firm at previous quotations.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—FLOUR firm and unchanged at $5 20@$5 50. WHEAT steady and in good local demand at $1 10@$1 12 for Winter. CORN dull at 74c. OATS, RYE and BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 93c. HOGS nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer on the part of holders but no demand. Mess PORK held at $26 50. Bulk MEATS—10½c. for Shoulders; 14c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14¼c. for Clear Sides. BACON held at 12½c. for Shoulders; 15¼ for Clear Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides; a few sales were made at ¼c. lower. Sweet-Cured HAMS unchanged with a fair jobbing demand. LARD held at 15c.@16c. for Prime Steam and Kettle, but no demand. EXCHANGE on New-York dull, 1-10 off buying, par selling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—COTTON—Middling, 24⅛c.@24¼c.; sales, 4,600 bales; receipts, 1,657 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,139 bales; coastwise, 5,071 bales. FLOUR—Lower grades firmer; sales at $5 40@$5 95@$6 18. CORN firmer at $1 10@$1 12½. OATS, 75c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY—Prime, $28. PORK, $29 50@$29 75. BACON, 14c.@17¼c.@18¼c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Keg, 18c. SUGAR—Prime, 11¼c.@11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 70c.@71c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 05. COFFEE—Fair to Prime, 15¼c.@17¾c. GOLD, 121¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Feb. 5.—FLOUR steady with a fair demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; Amber State, $1 26. CORN unchanged at $1 05. BARLEY nominally $1 03 for prime Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton, as to quality. FREIGHTS lower; Flour to Boston, 92c.; to New-York, 82c.; to Albany, 64c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Small business; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Fancy, $6 25@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; Pennsylvania Red, $1 23@$1 26. RYE, 98c.@$1. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 88c. @91c. OATS unchanged. GROCERIES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS drooping. PORK declined; $27@$27 50. LARD, 16c.@16¼c. WHISKY unchanged; small sales at 98c.@99c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber Michigan, $1 03; No. 1 Red, $1. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady; No. 1 at 48c.; No. 2 at 45½c. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,800 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 43,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $4 25@$4 62. WHEAT dull; No. 1 at 82½c.; No. 2 at 79¼c. OATS quiet at 40c. for No. 2. CORN declining; New, 51c. RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet at $1 05 for very choice. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO active; sales, 130 hhds.; Lugs at $6@$8, Leaf at $9@$13 75. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.; Kegs, 17¼c. WHISKY, 93c.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—WHEAT—Market still weak; No. 2 Amber State, $1 23; White State, $1 50; Inferior, $1 35; Mixed, part Diehl, $1 45; Diehl, $1 65. RYE nominally 80c.@85c. for No. 2 Canada West. BARLEY, $1 10. OATS, 55c.@56c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—Spirits of TURPENTINE slightly declined; sales at 44c. RESIN steady at $1 69 for Strained and $4 50 for Pale. TAR has further declined; sales at $2. COTTON quiet at 24c. for Low Middling.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—WHEAT heavy and nominally unchanged. CORN—No sales. OATS declining; No. 1 State at 47c. RYE heavy; held at 80c.@90c. BARLEY quiet at $1@$1 10 for State and Canada.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—COTTON in good demand at a decline of ¼c.; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,379 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,219 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 50. WHEAT dull, but with a shipping demand; Superfine grades, $1 40@$1 50; Choice, $1 60@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¼.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—WHEAT unchanged. BARLEY dull at $1 50 ℔ cental. Dressed HOGS heavy at $10 62@$10 75, offered.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—COTTON—Receipts, 613 bales; exports, 1,571 bales; sales, 150 bales. Market dull. Middling, 23¾c.@23¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—COTTON quiet but firm at lower rates; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 290 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 1,366 bales; exports, 1,879 bales; sales, 300 bales; Middling, 24c.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 5.—COTTON was in limited demand and closed dull; sales 600 baels: Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 2,462 bales; exports, 758 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 120¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Feb. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Nebraska	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Feb. 12	New-York	London.
Rhein	Feb. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Eagle	Feb. 10	New-York	Havana.
Fah Kee	Feb. 10	New-York	Bermuda.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 6—*In steamship Rhein, from Bremen.*—August Korff, Bertha Illfelden, G. F. Victor and wife, Mary Bros and child, Henry J. Faber, John B. Gillman, Rev. Mr. Caswell and family, Wm. Orton, J. Stanley, J. Grant, H. Moore, Mr. Frankenthal, F. Haywood, Mr. Arnord, Mr. Andrees, John D. Gruneberg, Lazarus Stern, Nanny Koch and child, Herm Plate, Geo. Hiller, Herm Preilwitz, Julius Dahse, Wm. Nick, Magd. Stumpff, G. H. Selwoder, Geschro Theves, F. Monti, H. Spiller, H. Parker, Mr. Bendham, family and servant, A. Schultz.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 46 | Gov. Island.12 35 | Hell Gate.. 1 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Jan. 22, via Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 183 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced, during the passage, strong westerly storms until the 4th of February.

Steamship Pioneer, (of Liverpool,) Shackford, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Has had strong north and northeasterly winds the entire passage. Feb. 4, off Chincoteague, passed a three-masted schr., bound S., showing a red flag with a yellow cross and diamond with a letter in it.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Wm. Creevy, Simmons, Charleston 12 ds., with yellow pine to C. Kelsey. Has had heavy weather entire passage. Jan. [illegible], struck on Charleston Bar, which caused the vessel to leak.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla., 12 ds., with lumber to A. Abbot.

Schr. Chas. A. Greiner, Harvey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Derring, Taunton.

Schr. Crinoline, Abrahams, New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Mott, Glenwood.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Arr. brig Mary, from Cienfuegos.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 6.—Passed out—Bark Czarina, for Matanzas; brig Mary E. Rowland, for New-Orleans; schrs. Louisa D., for Cardenas; Sohdoh, for Savannah.

In the Roads—Brig Red Wing, for Rio Janeiro.

Sld. steamer Petersburg, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 6, 8 A. M.—No arrivals. Nothing sailed.

In port—Brigs Whitaker, Marion, (Br.,) Maggie Gross, (Br.;) schrs. Leo Choo, (on Marine Railway,) R. K. Vaughan, L. A. Danenhower, Eagle, Persis L. Smith, Charles E. Raymond, Samuel Fish, Charlotte Fish, Williamine, E. M. Sawyer, Daleo, (Br.,) A. H. Cain, White Swan, Mary Brewer, Carrie P. Rich, Elvie Davis, Harvest Queen, (Br.,) and Lyndon.

Wind N. E., fresh; cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

L. C. Kelly—Schr., from Pensacola for New-York, Jan. 29, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 50.

COPY OF

DR. SHERMAN'S

Last Letter to

REV. HENRY WARD

BEECHER.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR SIR: Familiar things, and what is often deemed insignificant, not unfrequently lead to the most serious results. The proof of this was perhaps never more fully realized than in the following incident:

A few days since Mrs. C., a lady of distinction and merit, within the prescribed limits, I believe it is of Brooklyn, was the subject of rupture for twenty-five years. During this long period she had become so accustomed to it that she thought little of its occasional premonitory symptoms of danger, and consequently was unconcerned in seeking an effective remedy. Unfortunately for her, when she least expected what she had frequently been menaced with, (inflamed rupture,) it occurred from no apparent cause, on a Friday evening. Every means of relief was resorted to, but no relief was found. Her anxiety and suffering increased, the anxiety of her family and friends increased, became alarming. Doctor after doctor was summoned; everything that ingenuity and skill could devise was done, yet all in vain. The most affecting scene of hope struggling with fear was witnessed, the most sorrowful lamentations heard. Death seemed nigh, and momentarily drawing a closer circle. Drs. Willard Parker and Richardson, the principal medical attendants, eminent for their humane sympathy, no less than unequaled skill in such cases, unsuccessfully tried every remedy but the last to which the skillful surgeon of the present day resorts, the dreaded knife, from the use of which the slightest hope only remained. No time was to be lost. Inflammation, with its threatening, dreadful termination, was rapidly accumulating. The last hope was consummated in the operation on Saturday, affording a partial relief, but to be followed quickly by the most intense agony, and to the horror-stricken friends, death on the following Monday. What a warning! Three days from life's brightest hopes to its final ending, from robust health to the grave, by what this poor lady had regarded as a harmless little rupture. How many thousands are to-day in the same predicament, and from their carelessness will meet the same deplorable end!

Would there be any impropriety in relating such an incident, couched in appropriate language from the pulpit, as a reproof to those similarly afflicted and heedless?

Might you not, Mr. Beecher, in canvassing the dangers of life, enumerate among them quaintly, if not forcibly, hernia, an affliction that is not confined to any particular class, that occurs among the rich and poor, the old and young, the strong and weak, male and female, to an extent of one in a dozen, or, as many eminent medical writers enumerate, one in eight? Think, then, how many are before you of every thousand who gather into your tabernacle to eagerly listen to and be guided by every mandate to which you give utterance. Would not a rabid dog running amongst your congregation awaken your liveliest interest in their behalf, lest one of a hundred might be bitten and suffer the pangs of hydrophobia, and with a knowledge of his presence would you not shout aloud, "Beware!"

How much more interested, then, should you be, with the knowledge that strangulated hernia is attended with all the horrors and fatality of hydrophobia, and that there are out of every dozen at least one momentarily liable to it, in announcing the fact and urging upon them the necessity for guarding against its dangers. I trust you will bear this in mind, assuring you at the same that any person whom you may direct to me shall be carefully provided with the necessary attention and requisites for immediate security and speedy cure. As regards patients who have tested my method satisfactorily, I have a legion of them restored to soundness, after suffering from the use of inflammation trusses five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty and even forty years, among which I am permitted to refer to the following distinguished gentlemen: Alderman HARMAN, Williamsburg, had suffered from rupture over twenty years, was formerly a butcher doing business in Washington Market; JAS. McEVOY, No. 375 Washington Market; Mr. H. SMITH, house of Murphy, Grant & Co., No. 18 Reade-st.; JAS. P. REYNOLDS, at the house of Leon, Arnold & Co., corner of Broadway and Pearl-st., had been ruptured on one side all his life, on the other about seven years; Mr. MAYHINGER, No. 218 Washington Market, butcher; GEORGE G. FOX, No. 128 East 13th-st., pie baker; W. A. HOPKINS, No. 362 Broadway, Ninth National Bank; R. M. McBRIDE, No. 36 Dey-st., publisher; H. SILBERHORN, No. 92 Christie-st.; J. W. HUFFINGTON, No. 348 Union-st., Brooklyn; J. W. AYERS, baggage master, Camden and Amboy Railroad, residence Camden, N. J.; J. NIEDERHAUSEN, Orange, N. J., ruptured twenty-seven years; DANIEL MAUJIER, Williamsburg, painter, double rupture many years; Mr. J. CORLEW, of Newburg, carpenter, large right side scrotal rupture, his cure verified by Drs. WILLARD PARKER and J. M. CARNOCHAN, two of the ablest surgeons of the age. Indeed, I could enumerate untold numbers were it necessary.

The illustrated pamphlet of bad cases of rupture, before and after cure, which thousands have sent for, and which are mailed on receipt of 10 cents, "gives much valuable information," as Rev. J. V. HINES writes in his paper, "to those suffering in that direction." Mr. Hines is himself a patient, and recently wrote that he was doing well since he obtained the curatives. He says, "The appliance works like a charm, and I am hopeful of an early cure."

Trusting you may long continue in health, benefiting society by the exercise of your useful and brilliant talents, I remain yours truly,

J. A. SHERMAN.

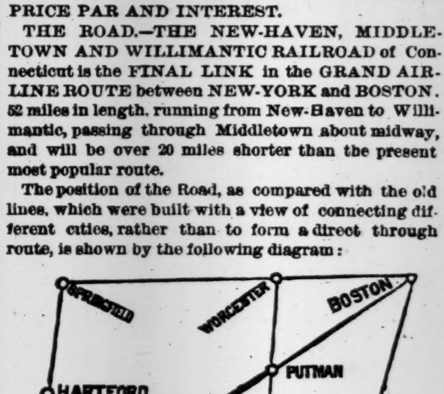
NO. 697 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES. PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON. 52 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan 1, 1869		$10,613,474 43
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees	$5,104,640 99	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	870,157 40—	5,974,798 39
		$16,588,272 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death..$767,683 19 Less received from reinsurance ... 9,579 12—	$758,104 07	
Purchased Policies and Annuities	244,890,00	
Dividends to policy holders	1,535,399 11	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	681,324 42	
Advertising and physicians' fees	92,269 16	
Office and law expenses, salaries, printing, taxes, revenue stamps and reinsurance	250,724 76—	$3,562,711 61
Total		$13,025,561 23
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$839,690 61	
Invested in United States Stocks (market value, $2,543,280,) cost	2,261,037 49	
Invested in New-York City banks stock, (market value, $48,589,) cost	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State and other stocks, (market value, $1,637,465,) cost	1,624,384 11	
Real estate in the City of New-York	1,545,537 17	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $10,156,400; buildings thereon insured for $4,231,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	4,570,400 00	
Loans on existing policies	916,859 35	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1 1870	628,156 92	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	533,218 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1870	65,327 77	$13,025,561 23
Add—Excess of market value of securities over cost		302,363 40
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1870		$13,327,924 63
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870	$167,000 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting Proof, &c.	66,500 00	
Deposit for Minors	142 88	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $101,151,186 15, participating Insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium, $969,725 65; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle	11,213,812 96	
Return Premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year	209,718 07—	$11,657,172 91
Divisible Surplus		$1,670,750 72

During the year 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring $34,446,353 03.

From the undivided surplus of $1,670,750 72 the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, WM. A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, HENRY BOWERS,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
DANIEL S. MILLER, SANFORD COBB,
HENRY K. BOGERT, EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS, EDWIN HOYT,
WM. H. APPLETON, LEWIS F. BATTELLE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM BARTON.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

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USE HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT when, in any case of Ache and Pain, all other so-called remedies fail to give relief. It is unfailing. 50 cents. Depot, No. 246 Grand st., and sold by druggists.